

Bird-Lore

A BI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE STUDY AND PROTECTION OF BIRDS
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AUDUBON SOCIETIES

Vol. XXIII

JANUARY—FEBRUARY, 1921

No. 1

Bird-Lore's Advisory Council

WITH some slight alterations, we reprint below the names and addresses of the ornithologists forming BIRD-LORE's 'Advisory Council.'

To those of our readers who are not familiar with the objects of the Council, we may state that it was formed for the purpose of placing students in direct communication with an authority on the bird-life of the region in which they live, to whom they might appeal for information and advice in the many difficulties which beset the isolated worker.

The success of the plan during the twenty-one years that it has been in operation fully equals our expectations. From both students and members of the Council we have had very gratifying assurances of the happy results attending our efforts to bring the specialist in touch with those who appreciate the opportunity to avail themselves of his wider experience.

It is requested that all letters of inquiry to members of the Council be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope for use in replying.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

- ALASKA.—Dr. C. Hart Merriam, 1919 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
ARKANSAS.—Albert Lano, 220 E. Lafayette Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.
ARIZONA.—Harriet I. Thornber, Tucson, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.—Joseph Grinnell, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
CALIFORNIA.—Walter K. Fisher, Palo Alto, Calif.
COLORADO.—Dr. W. H. Bergtold, 1159 Race St., Denver, Colo.
CONNECTICUT.—J. H. Sage, Portland, Conn.
DELAWARE.—S. N. Rhoads, Haddonfield, N. J.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Dr. C. W. Richmond, U. S. Nat'l. Mus., Washington, D. C.
FLORIDA.—Frank M. Chapman, Am. Mus. Nat. History, New York City.
FLORIDA, Western.—R. W. Williams, Jr., U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
GEORGIA.—Dr. Eugene Murphy, Augusta, Ga.
ILLINOIS, Northern.—B. T. Gault, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
ILLINOIS, Southern.—Robert Ridgway, Olney, Ill.
INDIANA.—A. W. Butler, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.
IOWA.—C. R. Keyes, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
KANSAS.—Harry Harris, 18 W. 52d St., Kansas City, Mo.

- KENTUCKY.—A. C. Webb, Nashville, Tenn.
 LOUISIANA.—Prof. George E. Beyer, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
 MAINE.—A. H. Norton, Society of Natural History, Portland, Maine.
 MASSACHUSETTS.—Winsor M. Tyler, Lexington, Mass.
 MICHIGAN.—Prof. W. B. Barrows, Agricultural College, Mich.
 MINNESOTA.—Dr. T. S. Roberts, Millard Hall, University of Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.
 MISSOURI.—O. Widmann, 5105 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.
 MONTANA.—Prof. J. M. Elrod, University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.
 NEBRASKA.—Dr. R. H. Walcott, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
 NEVADA.—Dr. A. K. Fisher, Biological Survey, Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Dr. G. M. Allen, Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Boston.
 NEW JERSEY, Northern.—Frank M. Chapman, Am. Mus. Nat. History, New York City.
 NEW JERSEY, Southern.—Witmer Stone, Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.
 NEW MEXICO.—Dr. A. K. Fisher, Biological Survey, Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.
 NEW YORK, Eastern.—Dr. A. K. Fisher, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.
 NEW YORK, Western.—E. H. Eaton, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.
 NORTH DAKOTA.—Prof. O. G. Libby, University, N. D.
 NORTH CAROLINA.—Prof. T. G. Pearson, 1974 Broadway, New York City.
 OHIO.—Prof. Lynds Jones, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.
 OKLAHOMA.—Dr. A. K. Fisher, Biological Survey, Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.
 OREGON.—W. L. Finley, Milwaukee, Ore.
 PENNSYLVANIA, Eastern.—Witmer Stone, Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.
 PENNSYLVANIA, Western.—W. E. Clyde Todd, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 RHODE ISLAND.—H. S. Hathaway, Box 1466, Providence, R. I.
 SOUTH CAROLINA.—Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.
 TENNESSEE.—Albert F. Ganiel, Nashville, Tenn.
 TEXAS.—H. P. Attwater, Houston, Texas.
 UTAH.—Prof. Marcus E. Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 VERMONT.—Prof. G. H. Perkins, Burlington, Vt.
 VIRGINIA.—Dr. W. C. Rives, 1702 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 WASHINGTON.—Samuel F. Rathburn, Seattle, Wash.
 WEST VIRGINIA.—Dr. W. C. Rives, 1702 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 WISCONSIN.—H. L. Ward, Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.

CANADA

- ALBERTA.—G. F. Dippie, Calgary, Alta.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Francis Kermode, Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C.
 MANITOBA.—Ernest Thompson Seton, Greenwich, Conn.
 NOVA SCOTIA.—Harry Piers, Provincial Museum, Halifax, N. S.
 ONTARIO, Eastern.—James H. Fleming, 267 Rusholme Road, Toronto, Ont.
 ONTARIO, Western.—W. E. Saunders, London, Ont.
 QUEBEC.—W. H. Mousley, Hatley, Quebec.

MEXICO

- E. W. Nelson, Biological Survey, Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.

WEST INDIES

- C. B. Cory, Field Museum, Chicago, Ill.

GREAT BRITAIN

- Clinton G. Abbott, Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y.

Bird-Lore's Twenty-first Christmas Census

THE highest number of species recorded in this census, in the northern and middle Atlantic States, is 38 at Montauk, Long Island, and Cape May, N. J.; in the south, 58 at Plant City, Fla., and in the Mississippi Valley, 35 at Kansas City; and on the Pacific Coast, Santa Barbara with 96 has no close competitor.

The unusually open season, no doubt, accounts for a number of sporadic records of birds far north of their usual winter range, such as the Phoebe, Catbird, and Palm Warbler.

The early date at which the census goes to press leaves little opportunity for statistical study of it. We may note, however, that the 'comeback' anticipated for the Golden-crowned Kinglet exceeds our expectations. In the 1919 census, 26 of the 138 lists for states east of the Mississippi reported 1 to 11 individuals of this species, with a total of 85. This year (1920), 41 of 134 lists record 1 to 37 individuals with a total of 278.

On the other hand, the scarcity of birds in places is less general than was anticipated. The average total species for Massachusetts is 14, versus 16 in 1919; whereas in New York it is 17, and in New Jersey it is 20, in both 1919 and 1920. In Ohio, however, there has been an increase of from an average of 16 in 1919 to 18 in 1920.—J. T. NICHOLS.

Cambridge, England.—Dec. 12. Snowing; temp. 28°. Moorhen, 3; Lapwing, 25; Great Spotted Woodpecker, 1; Green Woodpecker, 1; Rook, 50; Starling, 75; House Sparrow, 100; Pied Wagtail, 4; Grey Wagtail, 2; Wren, 10; Tree Creeper, 2; Nuthatch 1; Great Titmouse, 4; Blue Titmouse, 1; Redbreast, 10; Hedge Sparrow, 1; Song Thrush, 15; Blackbird, 8. Total, 18 species, 313 individuals.—ALFRED C. REDFIELD.

Camrose, Alberta (to Dried Meat Lake). Dec. 27; 1 to 5 P.M. Clear; 8 in. snow; west wind, light; average temp 32° above. Two miles on foot. Sharp-tailed Grouse, 16 (2 coveys); Ruffed Grouse, 1 (Red tail); Blue Jay, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Snowflake, 20; Redpoll, 30; Black-capped Chickadee, 2. Total, 7 species, about 72 individuals.—FRANK L. FARLEY.

Wolfville, Nova Scotia.—Dec. 27; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear, ground bare and frozen; no wind; temp. 23°. Eight miles. Area, wooded ridge above town, Greenwich to meadow lands adjacent to the Cornwallis River and return. Herring Gull, 8; Black Duck, 100 (approximately); Canada Ruffed Grouse, 2; Crow, 7; Black-capped Chickadee, 2. Total, 5 species, approximately 119 individuals.—R. W. TUFTS.

Quebec, P. Q. (Bergerville, Ste. Foye, Cap Rouge, Bridge, Sillery).—Dec. 26; 8.30 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Clear; 18 in. snow; wind west, moderate; temp. —12° at start, —4° at return. Fifteen miles on foot. Canada Ruffed Grouse, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Pine Grosbeak, 1; White-winged Crossbill, 20. Total, 4 species, 24 individuals.—HARRISON F. LEWIS.

Ottawa, Ont. (to Hull, Quebec, Fairy Lake, Tetreauville and return).—Dec. 24; 1.55 P.M. to dark, 5.25 P.M. Clear; 5 in. snow, of which $\frac{3}{4}$ in. was frozen crust; wind west, 15 miles; temp. 17° at start, 13° at return. The heavy crust on the snow made walking difficult and noisy; observing conditions consequently very bad. Street car 3 miles, on foot 5 miles—total 8 miles. Observers together. Downy Woodpecker (?), 1; Purple Finch, 2; Pine Siskin (?), 2; Tree Sparrow, 3; Brown Creeper, 3; Red-breasted

Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 4. Total, 8 species, 19 individuals.—HOYES LLOYD and FRANK C. HENNESSEY.

Bowmanville, Ont.—Dec. 27; 1.15 to 6 P.M. Cloudy; 3 in. of snow; wind northeast, very light; temp. 26° to 30°. Twelve miles on foot. (Cooper ?) Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 1; Horned Lark (fresh tracks in snow identified as belonging to the Horned Lark by the long hind toe-nail), 6; Crow, 3; Snowflake, 100; Junco, 10; Song Sparrow, 5; Chickadee, 50. Total, 9 species, about 177 individuals. Other species seen in the last ten days: Herring Gull, Bufflehead, Hairy Woodpecker, Blue Jay, Goldfinch, Brown Creeper, Golden-crowned Kinglet.—MAITLAND G. GOULD.

London, Ont. (vicinity of). Dec. 26; 8.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Sky overcast; 2 or 3 in. of snow on ground; brisk east wind; temp. 23° at start, 29° at finish. Combined list of four parties covering adjacent territory. American Merganser, 2; Golden-eye, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Blue Jay, 8; Crow, 11; Snow Bunting (flock heard flying over, not seen; number unknown); Tree Sparrow, 27; Junco, 72; Song Sparrow, 5; Cardinal, 4 (two pairs); Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 26; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 27. Total 18 species, 202 individuals (plus Snow Buntings).—W. E. SAUNDERS, C. G. WATSON, T. D. PATTERSON, J. F. CALVERT and E. M. S. DALE (McIlwraith Ornithological Club).

Leamington to Point Pelee, Ont.—Dec. 24; 9.20 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind strong, west; temp. about 25°. Horned Grebe, 4; Herring Gull (about) 90; American Merganser, 10; Ducks (unidentified), 20; Bob-white, 12; Marsh Hawk, 3; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, (about) 44; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Vesper Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, (about) 180; Junco, 12; Song Sparrow, 8; Cardinal, 9; Cedar Waxwing, 23; Brown Creeper, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 34; Robin, 2. Total, 18 species, 471 individuals. The following have also been seen recently: Screech Owl (heard), Bald Eagle, Flicker, Goldfinch, and Chickadee.—EARL W. CALVERT.

Arnprior, Ont.—Dec. 25; 9.20 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Fine and clear; 4 in. of snow with a hard icy crust; wind northwest, moderate; temp. -5° at start, -2° at return. Twenty-five miles on foot. Observers separate. American Golden-eye, 1; Canadian Ruffed Grouse, 15; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 3; American Crow, 23; White-winged Crossbill, 46; American Goldfinch, 1; Snow Bunting, 37; Song Sparrow, 1 (unusual in winter); Brown Creeper, 16; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Black-capped Chickadee, 39; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5. Total, 14 species, 202 individuals. Seen recently (Dec. 19), Blue Jay, 3.—LIGUORI GORMLEY and CHARLES MACNAMARA.

Waterville, Maine.—Dec. 24; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; 2 to 3 in. of snow on ground; wind, northwest, strong to moderate; temp. 26° at 9 A.M., 20° at 4 P.M. American Merganser, 2; Black Duck, 2; American Golden-eye, 3; Canadian Ruffed Grouse, 7; Crow, 1; Redpoll, 8; Northern Shrike, 2; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 22. Total, 10 species, 52 individuals.—EDWARD H. PERKINS.

Kennebunk, Maine (to Parsons Beach and back).—Dec. 24; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; thin snow and ice in woods, none in open country; wind west, strong and gusty; temp. 30°. Nine miles on foot. Observers together. Horned Grebe, 3 (probably many more not seen); Loon, 1; Great Black-backed Gull, 12; Herring Gull, 90; Golden-eye, 5 (probably American); Old Squaw, 35; American Scoter, 1; White-winged Scoter, 1; Common Crow, 40; Horned Lark, 1. Observation of the flock of Old Squaws and Scoters was very difficult and unsatisfactory; no doubt more were present than could be positively identified. Total, 10 species, about 189 individuals. Dec. 23, flock of 6 or 7 Robins 17 miles south of here and within sight of the ocean.—STERLING DOW and EDWARD B. HINCKLEY.

Brunswick, Maine (Maquoit Bay, Merrymeeting Park).—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Fair; wind, northwest; 1 in. of snow with icy crust; temp. 10° at start, 20° at return.

Fifteen miles on foot. Herring Gull, 158; Canada Ruffed Grouse, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 20; Chickadee, 4. Total, 5 species, about 185 individuals.—WESTON WALCH.

Goffstown, N. H. (to Summit Uncanoonuc Mts. via Shirley Hill and return).—Dec. 26; 11 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare in open, crusty snow and ice in woods; wind south, very light; temp. 15° at start, 13° at return. Eight miles on foot. Ruffed Grouse, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Tree Sparrow, 50; Slate-colored Junco, 30; Chickadee, 5; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6. Total, 6 species, about 96 individuals.—MAURICE E. BLAISDELL.

Wilton, N. H.—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 12 M. Clear; no snow; brisk west wind; temp. 22° to 25°. Downy Woodpecker, 3; Starling, 4; Goldfinch, 4 (one flock); Junco, 8 (one flock); Brown Creeper, 1; Northern Shrike, 2; Chickadee, 5 (one flock). Total, 7 species, 27 individuals. Dec. 26, Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; and Tree Sparrows, 12.—GEORGE G. BLANCHARD.

Wells River, Vt. (from Wells River on first range of hills back to the Connecticut River toward Newbury, returning on bank of river).—Dec. 28; 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Flurries of snow alternated with sunshine; 10 in. snow on ground; light northwest wind; temp. 22° at start, 30° at close. 10 miles on foot. Merganser, 8; Golden-eye, 6; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Northern Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 4; Redpoll, 40 (two flocks); Slate-colored Junco, 3; Chickadee, 10 (two flocks); Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 11 species, 81 individuals.—WENDELL P. SMITH.

Bennington, Vt.—Dec. 26; 8 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Sky covered all over with a thin layer of clouds; ground bare; wind north, light; temp. 8° at start, 18° at return. Six-mile walk. Ruffed Grouse, 9; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Horned Lark, 3; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 11; Starling, 50+; Pine Siskin, 16; Tree Sparrow, 75+; Northern Shrike, 1; Chickadee, 8. Total, 10 species, 180+ individuals. The absence of Nuthatches is very unusual.—DR. and MRS. LUCRETIVS H. ROSS.

Newbury, Mass.—Dec. 26; 1.45 to 4.15 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind southeast, very light; temp. 20° at start, 18° at return. Herring Gull, 1; Old Squaw, 2; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Flicker, 1; American Crow, (about) 400; Chickadee, 3. Total, 6 species, (about) 408 individuals.—HENRY CURTIS AHL.

Lynn, Mass. (to Marblehead Neck and return).—Dec. 26; 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind west, light; temp. 13°. Observers together. Partly by trolley car. Holbøll's Grebe, 3; Horned Grebe, 6; Loon, 1; Black Guillemot, 2; Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 400+ (est.); Cormorant, 3; Red-breasted Merganser, 39; Golden-eye, 61; Old Squaw, 3; Scoter, 5; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; Flicker, 7; Crow, 6; Snowflake, 10; Northern Shrike, 1; Robin, 1. Total, 17 species, 551+ individuals.—EDMUND and LIDIAN E. BRIDGE.

Lynn, Mass. (Lynn Beach, around Little Nahant and Nahant and back).—Dec. 24; 9.30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Cloudy, clearing toward noon; ground bare; wind southwest; temp. 35° at start, 33° at return. Nine miles on foot. Observers together. Holbøll's Grebe, 4; Horned Grebe, 2; Dovekie, 1; Black-backed Gull, 3; Herring Gull, 1,000 or more; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Golden-eye, 25; Bufflehead, 61; Old Squaw, 10; American Scoter, 11; White-winged Scoter, 8; Horned Lark, 7; Crow, 10; Starling, (about) 100; Total, 14 species, (about) 1,250 individuals. Dovekie seen very near shore; probably driven in by storm or slightly injured.—GRACE K. EARLE and OSBORNE EARLE.

Boston, Mass. (Franklin Park, Arnold Arboretum and vicinity).—Dec. 24; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy; wind west, light; temp. 40° at start, 35° at return. Observers together. Herring Gull, 50; Ring-necked Pheasant, 5; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Northern Flicker, 6; Crow, 65; Starling, 4; Slate-colored Junco, 7; Brown Creeper, 2; Chickadee, 20; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 12. Total, 12 species, 174 individuals.—GEORGE MACDONALD and CHANDLER BROOKS.

Leominster, Mass. (to Lowell and back).—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind northwest, blowing a gale; temp. 18° at start, 5° at return. Herring Gull, 20; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 25; Goldfinch, 20; Tree Sparrow, 20; Junco, 25; Myrtle Warbler, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Chickadee, 1. Total, 10 species, 105 individuals.—EDWIN RUSSELL DAVIS.

Sharon, Mass.—Dec. 28; 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Partly cloudy; 3 in. of snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 32° most of the time. Five miles on foot. Bob-white, 6; Ruffed Grouse, 7; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 13; Crow, 12; Starling, 6; Purple Finch, 2; Tree Sparrow, 21; Slate-colored Junco, 45; Northern Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 23; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6; Robin, 1. Total, 15 species, 150 individuals.—MRS. HARRIET U. GOODE, HARRY G. HIGBEE and MANLEY B. TOWNSEND.

Weston, Mass.—Dec. 26; 9.45 A.M. to 12 M. and 1 to 4 P.M. Fair; ground bare; no wind; temp. 11° to 23°. Overcast in P.M. All on foot. Ruffed Grouse, 3; Ring-necked Pheasant, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 488; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 22; Junco, 24; Song Sparrow, 1; Winter Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 17; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 9; Robin, 1. Total, 16 species, 586 individuals.—WARREN F. EATON.

Southampton, Mass.—Dec. 26; 8.30 A.M., 5 hours. Clear; ground bare; in morning no wind, later light west wind; temp. 40° at start. Ruffed Grouse, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 5; Tree Sparrow, 117+; Slate-colored Junco, 15; Black-capped Chickadee, 18; Robin, 2. Total, 7 species, 163 individuals. Dec. 20: American Crow, 3. Dec. 22: Starling, 25.—BESSIE M. GRAVES.

Holyoke, Mass. (vicinity of Mt. Tom Range).—Dec. 25; 7 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear; ground entirely free from snow; Connecticut River and large ponds open; wind west-northwest, absent at start but increasing as day wore on, which raised the dust from plowed fields as well as roadways and blew across the valley in clouds; temp. 19° at start, 27° at return. Eight to 10 miles on foot. Two observers together, joined by third at end of trip. Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 6; Goshawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 8; Starling, 10; Tree Sparrow, 4; Junco, 12; Northern Shrike, 2; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 14; Golden-crowned Kinglet 5. Total, 15 species, 69 individuals. Sparrow Hawk and Great Horned Owl observed Dec. 23, the latter at South Deerfield.—ARTHUR MITCHELL, AARON C. BAGG and JOHN L. BAGG.

Williamstown, Mass.—Dec. 24; 8 to 11 A.M. Partly cloudy with snow flurries; ground bare except on hills; strong northwest wind; temp. 28° at start and end. About 5 miles covered; altitude 600 to 1,200 feet; town, rural and woodland country. Ruffed Grouse, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 3; Starling, 6; Junco, 14; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 20. Total, 8 species, 51 individuals. A scarcity of birds has been noted here all the month.—WM. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Wareham, Mass.—Dec. 25; 7.45 A.M. to 12.15 P.M., 2.15 to 4.15 P.M. Clear, becoming cloudy; ground bare; wind northwest, at first light, gradually freshening; temp. 10° at start. Approximately 5 miles on foot (between points by automobile). Observers together. Horned Grebe, 8; Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 136; Red-breasted Merganser, 8; Black Duck, 85; American Golden-eye, 140; Old Squaw, 2; White-winged Scoter, 7; Canada Goose, 7; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker 1; Northern Flicker, 6; Horned Lark, 8; Prairie Horned Lark, 2; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 55; Starling, 85; Meadowlark, 9; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 17; Song Sparrow, 11; Swamp Sparrow, 3; Myrtle Warbler, 40; Chickadee, 21. Total, 25 species, 633 individuals.—L. T. LITTLE, C. A. ROBBINS and W. L. ROBBINS.

Cohasset, Mass.—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; no snow; brisk north wind; temp. 22° at start, 18° at return. Distance covered 10 miles on foot—seashore, salt marshes,

mixed woods and farming country. Three workers hunted together. Holboell's Grebe, 2; Great Northern Diver, 5; Great Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 500+; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Old Squaw, 2; White-winged Scoter, 6; Hawk (probably Rough-legged), 1; Flicker, 1; Crow, 10; Junco, 64; Tree Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 14; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 16. Total, 17 species, 629+ individuals.—L. B. FLETCHER and MR and MRS. CHARLES L. WHITTLE.

Mattapoisett, Mass.—Dec. 25; 10.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Clear; bare ground; wind northwest, heavy; temp. 24° at start, 30° at return. Six miles on foot. Observers together. Horned Grebe, 6; Herring Gull, 5; Old Squaw, 7; Scoter, 50+; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 4; Blue Jay, 9; Crow, 8; Starling, 6; Meadowlark, 18; Crossbill, 2; Goldfinch, 6; Pine Siskin, 1; Tree Sparrow, 1; Junco, 6; Song Sparrow, 4; Myrtle Warbler, 44; Chickadee, 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 9; Robin, 2. Total, 20 species, 206 individuals. MR and MRS. J. E. NORTON SHAW.

Fairhaven, Mass. (Sciticut Neck region).—Dec. 26; 12 M. to 3 P.M. Clear; ground bare; light wind; temp. 24°. Four miles on foot. Herring Gull, 23; Old Squaw, 11; Blue Jay, 2; American Crow, 8; Starling, 40; Goldfinch, 20; Junco, 10; Song Sparrow, 12; Chickadee, 5; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 11 species, 151 individuals.—MABEL L. POTTER.

New Bedford and Dartmouth, Mass.—Dec. 26; 11 A.M. to 4.45 P.M. Clear until about 1 o'clock then slightly hazy; wind slight, north at start to southeast to south; temp. 12°. About 8 miles on foot. Observers separate. Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 15; Starling, 400+; Tree Sparrow, 35; Junco, 64; Song Sparrow, 36; Myrtle Warbler, 4; Brown Creeper, 7; Chickadee, 25; Robin, 1. Total, 13 species, 593+ individuals.—ALICE TERRY and EDITH F. WALKER.

Providence, East Providence and Johnson, R. I.—Dec. 25; all day. Clear; ground bare; wind northwest, strong; temp. 30°. Herring Gull, 35; Scaup, 100; Bob-white, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 4; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 10; Starling, 200; Goldfinch, 7; Tree Sparrow, 6; Junco, 50; Song Sparrow, 3; Brown Creeper, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 12; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 60. Total, 16 species, 499 individuals.—JOHN W. RUSSELL.

Warwick, R. I.—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind northwest, strong; temp. 26° at start, 28° at return. Nine miles on foot. Herring Gull, 300; Scaup, 10; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 8; Myrtle Warbler, 16; Chickadee, 9. Total, 7 species, 347 individuals.—HARRY S. HATHAWAY

South Windsor, Conn. (beside Connecticut River and in the swamps and woodland parallel thereto).—Dec. 26; 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Partly cloudy; 5-mile northeast wind; temp. 8° to 10°. Observers together all day. Herring Gull, 1; Merganser, 10; Mallard Duck, 2; Black Duck, 50+; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 2,000+; Starling, 10; Tree Sparrow, 150+; Song Sparrow, 8; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5. Total, 18 species, 2,263+ individuals. Pileated Woodpecker, 2 seen earlier in week; Golden-crowned Kinglets, Juncoes, Barred Owl seen on Dec. 25; great scarcity of Chickadees in this vicinity.—C. W. VIBERT and GEO. T. GRISWOLD.

Hartford, Conn.—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Clear; ground bare; strong northwest wind; temp. 30° at start, 28° at return. Barred Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 14; Crow, 14; Starling, 37; American Goldfinch, 22; Tree Sparrow, 37; Slate-colored Junco, 57; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, 23. Total, 11 species, 213 individuals.—CLIFFORD M. CASE.

West Hartford, Conn.—Dec. 25; 7.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear; ground bare; very strong northwest wind; temp. 24° at start and finish, only two degrees higher at noon. Sixteen-

mile tramp. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 3,000; Starling, 700; Song Sparrow, 2; Brown Creeper, 1; Nuthatch, 13. Total, 12 species, (about) 3,728 individuals. Dec. 26: Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Robin, 1.—EDWIN H. MUNGER.

Bristol, Conn. (northeastern part). 8 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Nearly clear; ground barely covered by a snow-flurry in the night; wind fresh; temp. 23° at start, 26° at return. Five to 6 miles on foot, then about 10 miles by auto, with R. W. Ford, stopping at various places to look for birds, a northern Shrike being the only additional bird found. The sky remained nearly clear, but the wind became high, nearly a gale by noon. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 8; Starling, (about) 300; Goldfinch, 6; Tree Sparrow, 12; Song Sparrow, 1; Northern Shrike (immature), 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, 2. Total, 10 species, 335 individuals. The day before a Brown Creeper and a Sparrow Hawk had been seen in town, and the writer has seen or heard Blue Jays almost every morning on the way to the office, but, for the first time in our experience, we failed to find them today.—FRANK BRUEN and R. W. FORD.

New London, Conn. (shore road to lighthouse and back by inland road).—Dec. 28; 12.40 to 4.30 P.M. Clear; ground partly covered with snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 40° at start, 36° at return. Seven and one-half miles on foot. Herring Gull, 188; Ring-billed Gull, 7; Great Black-backed Gull, 1; Kittiwake, 1; Scaup Duck, 50 (est.); Crow, 5; Junco, 6; Tree Sparrow, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 5. Total, 9 species, 264 individuals.—FRANCES MINER GRAVES.

Meriden, Conn.—Dec. 25; 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 1.30 to 3 P.M. Clear; no snow; 4 in. of ice on lakes; wind, northwest, very strong; temp. 15°. About 4-mile walk, open country and one small section of woodland and brush. Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Northern Flicker, 1; Horned Lark, 75; Crow, 10; Starling, 19; Tree Sparrow, 8; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Robin, 3 (one a partial albino, with white patches on back, wing coverts and tail). Total, 13 species, 127 individuals. Dec. 24: a Rusty Blackbird.—LESTER W. SMITH.

Fairfield, Conn. (Birdcraft Sanctuary and Fairfield Beach).—Dec. 25; sunrise to sunset. Fair; ground bare; temp. 18° to 38°. Herring Gull, 75; Red-breasted Merganser, 3; Black Duck, 9; Lesser Scaup, 32; American Golden-eye, 7; Old Squaw, 20; White-winged Scoter, 40; Surf Scoter, 8; Black-crowned Night Heron, 6; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Horned Lark, 5; Blue Jay, 7; American Crow, 6; Starling, 40; Meadowlark, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 6; Tree Sparrow, 10; Junco, 30; Song Sparrow, 10; Myrtle Warbler, 5; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4. Total, 25 species, 333 individuals.—FRANK NOVAK (Warden).

Fairfield, Conn.—Dec. 24; 9.20 A.M. to 1.10 P.M. and 2.15 to 4.45 P.M. Partly cloudy ground bare; wind west, heavy; temp. 44° at start, 36° at return. Fourteen miles on foot. Horned Grebe, 1; Great Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 400; Scaup Duck, 12; Golden-eye, 4; Old Squaw, 2; White-winged Scoter, 4; Surf Scoter, 11; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 11; Crow, 5; Starling, 6; Goldfinch, 2; Tree Sparrow, 23; Slate-colored Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 3; Myrtle Warbler, 21; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 5. Total, 20 species, 520 individuals. A Catbird seen Dec. 19 could not be found today. Most small land-birds are scarce this winter, and Chickadees unusually so.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.

Wilton, Conn.—Dec. 24; 7.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Cloudy to fair; ground bare; wind northwest; temp. 35° at start, 40° on return. Five miles on foot. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 15; Goldfinch, 6; Tree Sparrow, 6; Junco, 37; Myrtle Warbler, 7; Winter Wren, 1; Chickadee, 7; Bluebird, 3. Total, 11 species, 85 individuals. The Kingfisher was seen flying over the open waters of the reservoir at Wilton with 6× glasses.—SYDNEY K. BUNKER.

Waterford, N. Y.—Dec. 28; 9 A.M. to 12 M., 1.30 to 4.30 P.M. Clear; 4 in. of snow; wind northwest to west, strong and cold; temp. 32° (35° at noon), 31° at finish. Herring Gull, 4; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 14; Red-winged Blackbird, 7 (male); Tree Sparrow, 250+; Song Sparrow, 10+; Chickadee, 4. Total, 9 species, 293+ individuals.—EDGAR BEDELL.

Albany, N. Y. (west of city).—Dec. 26; 7.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Clear at start, becoming cloudy later; ground bare; wind west, light; temp. 2° at start, 16° at return. Eight miles on foot. Observers together. Ruffed Grouse, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 9; Crow, 250; Starling, 175; Tree Sparrow, 50; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, 21. Total, 9 species, 518 individuals. Six Bluebirds seen Dec. 19; 2 Song Sparrows Dec. 25.—DR. JOSEPH S. LAWRENCE and CLARENCE HOUGHTON.

Fort Plain, N. Y.—Dec. 27; 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.; 2 to 6 P.M. Cloudy, with intermittent snow-squalls from the southeast; 4 in. snow; wind southeast, light; temp. 20° at start, 30° at return. Route, creek valleys, Oak Hill (large, heavily wooded tract), open fields, fence-rows, Erie Canal towpath and vicinity of Mohawk River. About 12 miles on skis. Observers together; also dog. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 5; American Crow, 4; Starling, 1; Rusty Blackbird, 30 (one flock); American Goldfinch, 6; Tree Sparrow, 56; Slate-colored Junco, 25; Song Sparrow, 2; Northern Shrike, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 5. Total, 14 species, 140 individuals. Blackbirds were recorded within ½ mile of occurrence in same locality on Dec. 28, 1919.—DOUGLAS AYRES, JR. and ARTHUR SCHULL (age, 12 years).

Canajoharie, N. Y. (to Fort Plain and back by different roads).—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Cloudy; no snow; wind east, light; temp. -4° at start, +8° at return. Seven miles on foot. Through two woods. Observers together. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 15; Junco, 1; Tree Sparrows, (flock of about 25, and scattering pairs and individuals); Brown Creeper, 3; (Chickadee ?). Total, 7 species, (about) 48 individuals.—ELLEN VAUGHAN and VILETTA C. KANE.

Marcellus, N. Y.—Dec. 24; 10.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Partly cloudy; no snow except in widely scattered patches; ice on pools and ponds; fairly strong west wind; temp. 32° at start, 34° at finish. Twelve miles on foot through woods, along roads, and in two cedar (*arborvitæ*) swamps. Ruffed Grouse, 3; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Long-eared Owl (?), 1; Crow, 15; Tree Sparrow, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 10. Total, 7 species, 36 individuals. Song Sparrow was seen on Dec. 23 near a cedar swamp. Few Woodpeckers seen this winter.—NEIL HOTCHKISS.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Dec. 26; 9.30 A.M. to 4.15 P.M. Clear; 2 in. snow on ground; wind northeast, light; temp 6° at start, 19° on return. Seven miles on foot, north of city near Onondaga Lake. Observers together. Horned Grebe, 2; Herring Gull, 25; American Merganser, 8; American Golden-eye, 5; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1 (male); Crow, 12; Goldfinch, 30; Tree Sparrow, 100; Song Sparrow, 1; Northern Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Chickadee, 12. Total, 17 species, 214 individuals.—PROF. T. L. HANKINSON, FRANK FREIDRICH, and NETTIE M. SADLER, (Onondaga County Bird Club).

Geneva, N. Y. (to Junius, Border City swamp and lake shore to Dresden).—Dec. 30; 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy; light breezes; temp. 32° to 40°. Observers working in different directions. Holboell's Grebe, 1; Horned Grebe, 8; Herring Gull, 36; Red-breasted Merganser, 3; Black Duck, 6; Redhead, 14,000; Canvasback, 300; Greater Scaup, 2,000; American Golden-eye, 400; Bufflehead, 6; Old Squaw, 7; Great Blue Heron, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 17; Marsh (?) Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Short-eared Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Flicker, 1; Crow, 250; Red-winged Blackbird, 1; Meadowlark, 1; Redpoll, 4; American

Goldfinch, 6; Pine Siskin, 4; Snowflake, 1; Tree Sparrow, 77; Junco, 11; Song Sparrow, 4; Brown Creeper, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Chickadee, 46; Bluebird, 3. Total, 35 species, (about) 17,217 individuals. On Dec. 29, 1 Ruffed Grouse, 1 Robin, and 30 Mourning Doves were reported.—E. T. EMMONS, MRS. H. H. HENDERSON, E. H. EATON, RICHARD M. CHASE and GILBERT BREWER.

Rochester, N. Y. (Highland Park and vicinity, Port of Rochester to Irondequoit Bay). Dec. 24; 7.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Fair with snow flurries; no snow on ground except a light sifting here and there; wind, southeast 16 miles per hour; temp. 28° to 34°. Herring Gull, 300; Ring-billed Gull, 200; Merganser, 1; Scaup Duck, 2; Scoter, 2; Pheasant, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 9; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Tree Sparrow, 20; Slate-colored Junco, 26; Song Sparrow, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 50; Migrant [? Ed.] Shrike, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 6; Robin, 1. Total, 17 species, 632 individuals. The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker has been noted by us all fall up to the present and was seen by G. W. Bahringer on Dec. 24.—WM. L. G. EDSON, R. E. HORSEY and F. RITTER SHUMWAY.

Rochester, N. Y. (Sea Breeze, Durand-Eastman Park, Summerville, Highland Park and Cobb's Hill and vicinities).—Dec. 26; 7.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Cloudy; 3 in. of snow; strong southeast wind; temp. 0° at start, 30° at finish. Ten miles on foot. Observers together. Herring Gull, 400+; Ring-billed Gull, 800+; Bonaparte's Gull, 16; Merganser, 19; Bufflehead, 1; White-winged Scoter, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Crow, 14; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 4; Slate-colored Junco, 11; Cedar Waxwing, 16; Migrant [? Ed.] Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 6; Ring-necked Pheasant, 16. Total, 20 species, 1,320+ individuals.—GORDON M. MEADE and R. M. CHASE.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Niagara River shores).—Dec. 25; 9.20 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Sky overcast, with snow-flurries in morning, but clear later on; ground lightly covered with fresh snow; wind light, west in morning and east in afternoon; temp. 22° at start, 23° at return. Observers together. Herring Gull, (about) 150; Ring-billed Gull, (about) 50; Bonaparte's Gull, 70; Red-breasted Merganser, 35; Mallard, 3 (drakes); Black Duck, (about) 145; Golden-eye, (about) 225; Bufflehead, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 4; Chickadee, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 8. Total, 13 species, (about) 700 individuals. Mr. Savage noted a Glaucous Gull here earlier in the month. Red-headed Woodpeckers are wintering locally near Hamburg.—JAMES SAVAGE and THOMAS L. BOURNE.

Hall, N. Y. (east and south of Hall).—Dec. 26; 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Very cloudy; 2 in. snow; south wind, brisk; temp. 10° at start, 28° at finish. Distance 12 miles on foot. Herring Gull, 1; Pheasant, 22; Barred Owl, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 100; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Tree Sparrow, 11; Brown Creeper, 2; Nuthatch, 16; Chickadee, 34. Total, 12 species, 198 individuals.—H. A. SOUTHERLAND.

Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind north, moderate; temp. 26°. Four miles, from Rhinebeck south to cove on Hudson River and back. Herring Gull, 18; American Merganser, 1(male); Mute Swan, 25 (liberated birds which have been breeding wild for several years); Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 55; Starling, 75; Purple Finch, 1; Goldfinch, 12; Tree Sparrow, 5; Junco, 10; Cedar Waxwing, 18; Myrtle Warbler, 4 (in cedar grove on river bank); White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 50 (actual count); Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4. Total, 21 species, 300 individuals.—MAUNSELL S. CROSBY.

Yonkers, N. Y.—10.05 A.M. to 4.15 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; temp. 21°. Covered valley of small creek about 4 miles in length. Herring Gull, 3; Shark-shinned Hawk, 2; Downy, 5; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 8; Starling, 40; White-throated Sparrow, 13; Tree Sparrow,

15; Junco, 3; Song Sparrow, 20; Robin, 1; Bluebird, 3. Total, 12 species, 114 individuals.—CHAS. W. MERRITT and WM. MATTHEWS.

New York City (Simpson Street subway station to Clason Point, Castle Hill, and West Farms).—Dec. 25; 2 to 4.45 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind northwest, brisk; temp. 35° at start, 29° at return. Unidentified diving bird, 1; Herring Gull, 3,000 (estimated); Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Starling, 83; Tree Sparrow, 6 (flock); Song Sparrow, 1. Total, 6 species, (about) 3,092 individuals.—GEORGE E. HIX.

New York City (Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx Park, and Clason Point).—Dec. 24; 8.45 A.M. to 5 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground bare; wind west, brisk; temp. 36°. About 14 miles on foot. Herring Gull, 1,200; Scaup Duck (sp. ?), 200; Black-crowned Night Heron, 75 (in the L. Agassiz colony); Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Blue Jay, 3; American Crow, 21; Starling, 456; Red-winged Blackbird, 1 (male); White-throated Sparrow, 48; Tree Sparrow, 114; Field Sparrow, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 88; Song Sparrow, 25; Fox Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 6; Black-capped Chickadee, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, flock of 5 in Bronx Park. Total, 19 species, 2,255 individuals.—L. NELSON NICHOLS, EDWARD G. NICHOLS and PHILIP H. NELSON.

New York City (Van Cortlandt Park).—Dec. 26; 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy; light breeze; temp. 15° to 20°. Herring Gull, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 5; Starling, 16; Grackle, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 23; Tree Sparrow, 33; Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 22; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2. Total, 12 species, 112 individuals. On the 20th both Wilson's Snipe and Fox Sparrow were seen by Mr. Eisenmann. This year there seems to be an extreme rarity of Chickadees.—ALVAH C. BESSIE and EUGENE EISENMANN.

New York City (Van Cortlandt Park).—Dec. 24; 1.30 P.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy; extremely cold; temp. 35° to 20°. Herring Gull, 3; Hawks (unidentified), 4; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 1; Starling, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 10; Tree Sparrow, 25; Junco, 2; Song Sparrow, 2; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2. Total, 13 species, 47 individuals. Parts of the lake were covered with ½ inch of ice.—BIOLOGICAL FIELD CLUB OF DEWITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL, ALVAH C. BESSIE, *President*.

Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 12 M and 2.30 to 4 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground bare; wind north, light; temp. 19° at start, 28° at return. Seven miles on foot. Observers together. Herring Gull, 125; about 800 wild Ducks on Little Neck Bay, at least 200 of which were Scaups, and at least the same number of which were Golden-eyes; Black-crowned Night Heron, 10 (a small wintering colony); Sparrow Hawk, 2; Belted Kingfisher, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Crow, 30; Fish Crow, 30 (the voices of both species of Crows were heard many times, but the relative numbers of each seen were estimated); Starling, 210; White-throated Sparrow, 22; Tree Sparrow, 15; Slate-colored Junco, 80; Song Sparrow, 34; Swamp Sparrow, 4; Chickadee, 6. Total, 16 species, (about) 1,375 individuals.—MR. and MRS. G. CLYDE FISHER and FARIDA A. WILEY.

Hempstead, N. Y.—Dec. 24; 9 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Undecided; temp. about 40°. Herring Gull, 11; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Horned Lark, 40+; Crow, 62; Starling, 28; White-throated Sparrow, 5; Tree Sparrow, 30; Slate-colored Junco, 76+; Song Sparrow, 12; Brown Creeper, 9; Chickadee, 5; Robin, 2. Total, 12 species, 300+ individuals.—THEODORE G. ROEHNER.

Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 26; 7 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Clear to cloudy; wind northeast, moderate; temp. 18° to 25°. Horned Grebe, 9; Great Black-backed Gull, 22; Herring Gull, 1,500+; Ring-billed Gull, 2; Red-breasted Merganser, 2 (+flock of 12?); Scaup Duck (sp.), 18; Old Squaw, 30; American Scoter, 6; Horned Lark, 24; Crow, 70; Starling, 10; Meadowlark, 3; Snow Bunting, 4; Ipswich Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 3. Total, 17 species, 1,750+ individuals.—EDWARD FLEISHER.

Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 27; 6.40 A.M. to 12.37 P.M. Cloudy, heavy drizzle; strong east wind; ground partly snow- and ice-covered; temp. 30°. Observers together. Black-backed Gull, 100+; Herring Gull, 3,000+; Red-breasted Merganser, 30; Scaup, 5; Bufflehead, 1; Old Squaw, 1; White-winged Scoter, 4; Marsh Hawk, 1; Horned Lark, 3; Crow, 2; Starling, 75+; Meadowlark, 8; Rusty Blackbird, 2; Snowflake, 100+; Song Sparrow, 6. Total, 15 species, 3,338+ individuals.—H. and R. FRIEDMANN.

Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 26; 10 A.M. to 4.15 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind northeast; temp. 30° to 40°; surf calm. Holbøll's Grebe, 4; Horned Grebe, 11; Loon, 2; Red-throated Loon, 1; Black-backed Gull, 25+ (several in large flock of Herring Gulls); Herring Gull, 1,500; Ring-billed Gull, 1 (size, color of legs, and wing pattern clearly noted, by good light, in comparison with Herring Gulls); Red-breasted Merganser, 22; Black Duck, 30; Scaup, 6; Golden-eye, 3; Old Squaw, 60; American Scoter, 27; White-winged, Scoter, 3; Sanderling, 13; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Short-eared Owl, 1; Horned Lark, 19; Crow, 25; Starling, 110; Meadowlark, 7; Ipswich Sparrow, 11; Song Sparrow, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 2. Total, 24 species, 1,900+ individuals.—MAURICE C. BLAKE, JOHN U. HARRIS, WALDEN PELL 2ND, and STUYVESANT M. PELL.

Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 24. Partly cloudy; no snow or ice; fresh to strong northwest wind, rough sea; temp. at daylight 37°, at sunset 34°; many dandelions in bloom. Horned Grebe, 5; Loon, 1; Kittiwake, 1 (adult), on shore pond; Black-backed Gull, many; Herring Gull, innumerable thousands; Bonaparte's Gull, 1 (immature), on ocean shore; Black Duck, many hundreds off shore; Greater Scaup, 1; Old Squaw, fairly common; White-winged Scoter, 1 (two Scoters far out appeared to be Surf Scoters); Bittern, 1, inward meadows nearer East Rockaway than Long Beach; Sanderling, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Horned Lark, 5; Crow, common; Starling, only in the town; Meadowlark, 10; Ipswich Sparrow, 5; Tree Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 2; Myrtle Warblers, 2. Total, 21 species.—E. P. BICKNELL.

Amityville, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 26; 9.30 A.M. to sunset. Clear, becoming overcast; ground bare; wind light northerly, changing to moderate easterly; temp. about 20°, rising to 30°. Observers together until 2 P.M. Herring Gull, 20; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 2; American Crow, 50; Starling, 150; White-throated Sparrow, 25; Tree Sparrow, 60; Field Sparrow, 3; Junco, 8; Song Sparrow, 15; Fox Sparrow, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 200; Brown Creeper, 2; Chickadee, 12. Total, 14 species, 552 individuals.—WALTER GRANGER, LUDLOW GRISCOM and J. T. NICHOLS.

Orient, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 25; all day. Clear; ground bare; fresh to strong northwest wind; temp. 22° at start, 20° at return. Horned Grebe, 1; Loon, 2; Herring Gull, 150; Red-breasted Merganser, 50; Mallard, 1; Black Duck, 10; Green-winged Teal, 1; Greater Scaup Duck, 200; Bufflehead, 20; Old Squaw, 100; White-winged Scoter, 75; Surf Scoter, 10; Great Blue Heron, 4; Black-crowned Night Heron, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Mourning Dove, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 2; Horned Lark, 32; Crow, 40; Starling, 6; Meadowlark, 35; Goldfinch, 1; Snow Bunting, 28; Tree Sparrow, 8; Junco, 6; Song Sparrow, 8; Myrtle Warbler, 40; Catbird, 1; Brown Creeper, 5; Chickadee, 11; Robin, 2. Total, 33 species, 867 individuals. Although a mild and open season, both water- and land-birds, with few exceptions, were rarer than in any census the writer has taken.—ROY LATHAM.

Southold and Peconic, N. Y.—Dec. 28; 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind, strong northwest; temp. 33° at start, 30° at return. Herring Gull, 20; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Black Duck, 3; Old Squaw, 1; White-winged Scoter, 5; Surf Scoter, 3; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 45; Tree Sparrow, 25; Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 3; Towhee, 1; Cedarbird, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 6; Chickadee, 8; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1; Robin, 6. Total, 21 species, 132 individuals.—MRS. FRANK D. SMITH and ROY LATHAM

Montauk to Montauk Point, L. I., N. Y.—Jan. 1; daylight until dark. Clear; ground bare, all ponds and creeks open; wind south, very light; temp. 28° to 36°. Observers together. Holbøll's Grebe, 1; Horned Grebe, 4; Loon, 150; Black Guillemot, 2; Dovekie, 2; Great Black-backed Gull, 20; Herring Gull, 500; Bonaparte's Gull, 4; American Merganser, 1 (male); Red-breasted Merganser, 20; Black Duck, 50; Golden-eye, 50; Bufflehead, 1 (hunter's game-bag); Old Squaw, 100; King Eider, 1; American Scoter, 30; White-winged Scoter, 125; Surf Scoter, 15; Ruddy Duck, 2; Brant, 17; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Arkansas Kingbird, 1; Horned Lark, 18; Crow, 16; Starling, 50; Meadowlark, 9; Snowflake, 7; Ipswich Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 17; Song Sparrow, 5; Tree Swallow, 12; Myrtle Warbler, 120; Catbird, 2; Brown Thrasher, 1; Brown Creeper, 3; Chickadee, 6; Robin, 2. Total, 38 species, 1,373 individuals. Both Guillemots were seen within 50 yards, diving and flying. Red feet of both seen. King Eider, a female, observed, at leisure, sitting on a rock and asleep on the water within 100 feet. The Kingbird was on the north beach catching insects in the piles of seaweed. It was exceedingly tame, was approached within 50 feet on numerous occasions, and flitted up the beach just ahead of us for nearly a mile, thus under observation for half an hour. Every possible detail of coloration noted, including the outer tail-feathers, thus positively eliminating Cassin's Kingbird. Griscom familiar with the species in life, and all three with the Guillemot. The Catbirds and Thrasher were together in a thick patch of bayberries and briars, well seen by Crosby and Griscom. Jan. 2: Mourning Dove, 1.—**MAUNSELL S. CROSBY, DR. E. R. P. JANVRIN, and LUDLOW GRISCOM.**

Staten Island, N. Y. (Moravian Cemetery, Great Kills and Princess Bay).—Dec. 26; 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Partly cloudy; wind northerly; temp. 25°. Eleven miles on foot. Observers together. Horned Grebe, 3; Loon, 1; Great Black-backed Gull, 15; Herring Gull, 500; Ring-billed Gull, 6; Bonaparte's Gull, 8; Scaup Duck, 3; Golden-eye, 10; Bufflehead, 5; Old Squaw, 6; Scoter, 6; White-winged Scoter, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Prairie Horned Lark, 3; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 15; Starling, 400; Goldfinch, 6; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 1; Field Sparrow, 1; Junco, 20; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 1; Orange-crowned Warbler, 1; (Yellow?) Palm Warbler, 1; Chickadee, 50; Robin, 1. Total, 28 species, 1,072+ individuals. Both Orange-crowned and (Yellow?) Palm Warblers observed at close range, the Orange-crowned studied at leisure; no white eye-ring.—**GEORGE B. WILMOTT and LESTER L. WALSH (Brooklyn Bird-Lovers' Club).**

Hackettstown, N. J. (part of the valley between Hackettstown and Waterloo).—Dec. 24; 8.10 to 10.45 A.M. and 1.30 to 3 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground bare; wind west; temp. 33° at start. Duck (unidentified), 2; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 5; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 13; Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 2; Chickadee, 14. Total, 9 species, 43 individuals. Mourning Doves seen Dec. 11; Sapsucker, Dec. 28.—**MARY PIERSON ALLEN.**

Englewood Region, N. J. (Overpeck Marshes and Phelps estate).—Dec. 26; 8.35 A.M. to 4.10 P.M. Cloudy; wind north, slight; temp. 32°. Herring Gull, 40; Hawks, (sp. ?) 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 13; Starling, 9; Red-winged Blackbird, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 3; Tree Sparrow, 7; Slate-colored Junco, 17; Song Sparrow, 23; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3. Total, 16 species, 140 individuals.—**BERNARD FREAD.**

Rutherford, N. J. (to Great Notch).—Dec. 26; 8 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Generally overcast; no snow; but little wind; temp. 23° at start. About 12 miles by foot. Observers not far apart. Herring Gull, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 16; Starling, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 10; Tree Sparrow, 75; Junco, 6; Song Sparrow, 50; Myrtle Warbler (one large flock and several scattered individuals), 35; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1. Total, 11 species, (about) 200 individuals.—**O. DAVIS KEEP and ROGER A. BANTON.**

Richfield, N. J. (Valley Road from Albion Place to Great Notch, thence to Bloomfield Road and Clifton Avenue).—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 12 M. Clear; ground bare; wind west, light; temp. 26° at start, 34° at return. Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 7; Starling, common; Goldfinch, 3; White-throated Sparrow, 5; Tree Sparrow, 3; Junco, 20; Song Sparrow, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 4; Robin, 1. Total, 12 species, 49 individuals, excluding the Starlings, of which there was a great flock of probably three to four hundred.—**LOUIS S. KOHLER.**

Branch Brook Park, Morris Canal, and Third River, N. J.—Dec. 26; 8.30 to 10.30 A.M., and 3 to 5 P.M.; Cloudy; ground bare; raw northeast wind, strong to light; temp. 18° to 22°, Branch Brook Park; temp. 25° to 28°, bank of Morris Canal and along Third River, a wide brook with two large ponds, running through open woods, marshy in places; back across open country. Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 1; Starling, 23; White-throated Sparrow, 50; Tree Sparrow, 4; Junco, 1; Song Sparrow, 2; Fox Sparrow, 2; Brown Creeper, 5; also the following [? Orange-crowned Warbler—Ed.] which I am at a loss to identify: Length about 5 inches or less; crown dark grey; back olive-green, brighter on rump; underparts pale gray, strongly washed with pale yellow on sides and belly; bill small, thin, and pointed, no sign of head-stripes, wing-bars, or eye-ring. Watched at close range (about 15 feet) for about ten minutes with a good glass,—on a medium-sized elm when first seen, but afterwards always on bushes. I saw it Dec. 25 and 26, each day accompanied by 2 Brown Creepers and a Downy Woodpecker. Its movements were very active, taking it quickly from bush to bush. Total, 10 species, 91 individuals.—**RAYMOND F. HAULENBEEK.**

Morristown, N. J. (Burnham Park, Speedwell Park, along the Whippany River, Evergreen Cemetery).—Dec. 25; 7 to 8.30 A.M., 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear at start, partly overcast later; ground bare; wind west to northwest, light to strong; temp. 25° at start, 30° at return. About 10 miles on foot. Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 38; Starling, 6; Goldfinch, 6; White-throated Sparrow, 6; Tree Sparrow, 158; Field Sparrow, 8; Junco, 65; Song Sparrow, 24; Cardinal, 2; Pine Warbler, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 14; Chickadee, 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 20. Total, 18 species, (about) 366 individuals. The Pine Warbler was seen through field glasses, three times at ranges of about 10 yards; the dusky back and yellowish breast were distinctly noted.—**R. C. CASKEY.**

Elizabeth, N. J. (shore Newark Bay to Milburn).—Dec. 26; 7.45 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Cloudy; wind variable between northwest and east; temp. 18° at start, 28° at return. About 15 miles on foot. Herring Gulls, 1,200 (conservative); Black Duck, 5; (Golden-eye ?) Duck, 3; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Marsh Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Short-eared Owl (fresh pellets found on ice left from Dec. 25 high tides; species seen same locality Dec. 11 and 18); Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Horned Lark, 13; Blue Jay, 5; American Crow, 16; Starling, 4; Meadowlark, 6; White-throated Sparrow, 40; Tree Sparrow, 135; Field Sparrow, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 41; Song Sparrow, 37; Fox Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 2; Titlark, 3; Winter Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1. Total, 29 species, (about) 1,545 individuals. Two large flocks of water-birds, probably chiefly Gulls, but, judging from sound, containing some Canada Geese too far out in Newark Bay for positive identification and not included in count. Titlarks closely approached on salt meadow and seen distinctly through good glass—**CHARLES A. URNER.**

Scotch Plains, N. J. (to Washington Valley).—Dec. 26; 11.55 A.M. to 5.15 P.M. Clear; ground bare; partly frozen, little wind; temp. at start, 29°. Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Long-eared Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 1; American Crow, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 3 (flock); Field Sparrow, 1; Junco, 50 (flock); Song Sparrow, 4; Cardinal, 6 (three pairs); Catbird, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2 (together); Black-

capped Chickadee, 4; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Hermit Thrush, 1; Bluebird, 4 (flock, flying over). Total, 17 species, 84 individuals.—W. DEW. MILLER.

Westfield, N. J. (along foot of Watchung Mountains to Scotch Plains and back).—Dec. 25; 7.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Fair (bright sun); no snow; very gentle breezes; temp., start, 21°, return, 24°. About 8 miles on foot. Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 11; Starling, (flock of about 40); American Goldfinch, 6; Tree Sparrow, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 15; Song Sparrow, 2; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 1; American Robin, 7 (apparently passing winter in a swamp); Bluebird 6. Total, 15 species, (about) 103 individuals.

—FRANK ALLATT.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Dec. 24; 8.05 A.M. to 1.10 P.M., 1.45 to 3.45 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground bare; wind west, moderate; temp. 34° to 39°. Herring Gull, 1; Ring-billed Gull, 1; Sora Rail, 1; Killdeer, 9; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 12; Crow, 67; Fish Crow, 2; Starling, 53; Meadowlark, 12; Goldfinch, 3; White-throated Sparrow, 13; Tree Sparrow, 22; Junco, 123; Song Sparrow, 20; Fox Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 5; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Tufted Titmouse, 4; Robin, 1. Total, 26 species, 369 individuals. The Sora took flight from almost under my feet, and flew (apparently feebly) to a nearby bunch of cat-tails. The streaks on the back, size and color identified the bird. Red-winged Blackbirds were noted until Dec. 18, and Purple Grackles until Dec. 20.—STUART T. DANFORTH.

Princeton, N. J. (along Stony Brook from bridge on Lawrenceville road to Diuble Bridges).—Dec. 28; 11 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Clear; sprinkling of snow; wind westerly; temp. 34° to 38°. Observers within calling distance. Mourning Dove, 5; Broad-winged (?) Hawk, 1 (seen at distance, attacked by Crows from above); Pigeon Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Northern Flicker, 3; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 1,500; Starling, 200; Goldfinch, 4; White-throated Sparrow, 8; Tree Sparrow, 10; Slate-colored Junco, 150; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 10; Migrant Shrike, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 4 (bathing in a spring); Chickadee, 12; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Bluebird, 20 (one with a broken leg). Total, 20 species, (about) 1,937 individuals. (The Shrike was watched for four minutes while eating a piece of a bird at a distance of about 15 feet in the top of a tree that grew below the bank on which I stood. He was in bright sunlight, and I had an entirely unobstructed view though I had no field-glasses with me. I noted particularly that he was well under 10 inches in length and that the upper and under parts were both uniformly gray.—T. v. D.).—HAMILTON GIBSON and TERTIUS VAN DYKE.

Princeton, N. J. (to Rocky Hill, Dutch Neck, and vicinity).—Dec. 24; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind west to northwest, fresh; temp. 34° at start, 36° at return. Thirty miles by motor and on foot. Mourning Dove, 1; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 5; Screech Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 203; Starling, 46; Meadowlark, 33 (30 in one flock); Tree Sparrow, 26; Junco, 25; Song Sparrow, 2; Cardinal, 5; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Robin, 2; Bluebird, 1. Total, 20 species, (about) 364 individuals. White-throated Sparrows, Chickadees, and Red-breasted Nuthatches conspicuous by their unusual absence.—HENRY LANE ENO.

Princeton, N. J. (to Plainsboro and Rocky Hill and back, Millstone River, Carnegie Lake, and a red cedar grove).—Dec. 24; 7.50 A.M. to 5.35 P.M. Partly cloudy; river and lake open, ground bare, little frozen; wind northwest, brisk; temp. about 38° throughout day. Twelve miles on foot, 4 (after dark) by autobus. Herring Gull, 1 (adult); American Merganser, (flock) 4; Hooded Merganser, 1 (male adult); Red-tailed Hawk, 1 (immature); Long-eared Owl, 1; Saw-whet Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 2 (hooting at dusk); Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 1; Blue

Jay 2, American Crow, 115; Fish Crow, 2; Starling, 37; Meadowlark, (flock) 4; Goldfinch, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 9; Tree Sparrow, 26; Field Sparrow, 5; Junco, 108; Song Sparrow, 21; Towhee, 1 (male), well seen; Cardinal, 6; Winter Wren, 2; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Tufted Tit, 15; Carolina Chickadee, 4; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2 (together); Hermit Thrush, 1; Robin, (flock) 4. Total, 32 species, (about) 430 individuals. The Ruby-crowns were studied with 8X glasses fairly close; eye-rings of both and crown-patch of one noted.—CHARLES H. ROGERS.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Dec. 22. Rain most of the day; wind southeast; temp. 38° at start, 46° at return. Inland waterway from Little Beach Island (U. S. Coast Guard Station 120) to Atlantic City. Started at Little Beach 6.45 A.M., walked up the beach along the seashore to Great Bay, returned through alder bushes, and meadows. Left Little Beach in boat, and returned to Atlantic City 3.30 P.M. Going through Brigantine Inlet, Inland Waterway, and Absecon Inlet. Horned Grebe, 3; Black-backed Gull, 2; Herring Gull, (about) 200; Bonaparte Gull, 10; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Black Duck, 15; Scaup Duck, 1; Old Squaw, 5; Scoter (American), 2; White-winged Scoter, Surf Scoter, 500 Scoters in all; Brant, thousands; Clapper Rail, (heard); Sanderling (?), 10; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk (this was shot by one of our party); Horned Lark (?), 25; Seaside Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 25. Total, 21 species, (about) 807 individuals not counting Brants. This the first time I have ever seen a Bonaparte Gull, but I am sure that these Gulls were Bonaparte because of their small size, their tern-like flight, and, of course, the markings.—FRANKLIN P. COOK.

Mount Holly, N. J.—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind light; temp 22° at start, 32° at return. About 10 miles on foot. Bob-white, 1; Turkey Vulture, 6; Marsh Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Long-eared Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Horned Lark, 10; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, (approximate) 10,000 (roost); Starling, 15; Meadowlark, 12; White-throated Sparrow, 35; Tree Sparrow, 20; Field Sparrow, 2; Junco, 50; Song Sparrow, 8; Cardinal, 5; Brown Creeper, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Carolina Chickadee, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3; Hermit Thrush, 1; Bluebird, 1. Total, 26 species, (about) 10,193 individuals. Dec. 25: Goldfinch and Screech Owl.—NELSON D. W. PUMYEA.

Cape May, N. J.—Dec. 26; 9.30 A.M. to 5.50 P.M. Cloudy; wind northeast; temp. 32° at start, 45° at return. Observers together most of the time. Horned Grebe, 3; Loon, 15; Red-throated Loon, 1 (Culver and Roland); Herring Gull, 50; Ring-billed Gull, 1; Bonaparte Gull, 12; Merganser, 2; Pintail, 1; Scoter, 14; White-winged Scoter, 2; Great Blue Heron, 4; Kildeer, 2; Turkey Vulture, 15; Marsh Hawk, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Short-eared Owl, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Horned Lark, 1; Crow, 200; Starling, 25; Meadowlark, 30; Goldfinch, 1; Savannah Sparrow, 10; Sharp-tailed Sparrow, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 10; Tree Sparrow, 8; Field Sparrow, 6; Junco, 10; Song Sparrow, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 100; Palm Warbler, 3; Long-billed Marsh Wren, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Carolina Chickadee, 8; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3; Hermit Thrush, 1; Robin, 5. Total, 38 species, 554 individuals.—DELOS E. CULVER, CONRAD K. ROLAND and JULIAN K. POTTER.

Bethayres (Montgomery Co.), Pa.—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind, strong northwest; temp. 28°. Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Crow, 17; Starling, 75; Meadowlark, 14; Goldfinch, 19; White-throated Sparrow, 3; Tree Sparrow, 32; Field Sparrow, 1; Junco, 45; Song Sparrow, 6; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Golden crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 14 species, 225 individuals.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN.

Telford, Pa.—Dec. 25; 9.15 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind, northwest; temp. 27° at start, 30° at return. Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 20; Starling, 4; Tree Sparrow, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 35; Song Sparrow, 21; Brown Creeper, 1. Total, 12 species, 99

individuals. On Dec. 26, 3 White-breasted Nuthatches and 6 Golden-crowned Kinglets were noted. Beginning of Christmas week Meadowlarks and large flocks of American Pipits were observed.—CLAUDE A. BUTTERWICK.

Chestnut Hill and White Marsh, Pa.—Dec. 26; 10.45 A.M. to 3 P.M. Cloudy; ground uncovered and frozen; wind, east, light; temp. 25°. Five miles on foot. Turkey Vulture, 1; Hawk (not identified), 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Flicker, 3; Crow, (about) 300; Starling, (about) 200; Goldfinch, 1; Junco, 9; Song Sparrow, (1 in song), 10; Cardinal, 6; Winter Wren, 2; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 4. Total, 15 species, (about) 548 individuals.—GEORGE LEAR.

Philadelphia, Pa. (city line to Fort Washington and return, along Cresheim Creek to Fairmount Park).—Dec. 28; 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear; sprinkling of snow; wind northwest; temp. 32° at start, 30° at return. Fifteen miles on foot. Mourning Dove, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Hawk, 1 (either Red-tailed or Red-shouldered); Sparrow Hawk, 2; American Crow, 5; Starling, 100; Meadowlark, 25; White-throated Sparrow, 12; Tree Sparrow, 20; Slate-colored Junco, 35; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1. Total, 12 species, 212 individuals. Mourning Dove identified at close range. Winter visitant Chickadees late in arriving.—WILLIAM M. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Oak Lane and Wissahickon Valley).—Dec. 25; 8.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Clear; no snow; wind northwest; temp. 26° to 34°. Fifteen miles on foot. Rough-legged Hawk (American), 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 1; Crow, 25; American Goldfinch, 1; Starling, 50; Carolina Wren, 1 (scrutinized with good glass at distance of 10 feet); Tree Sparrow, 55; Song Sparrow, 10; Junco, 150; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 20. Total, 11 species, 261 individuals.—W. A. SQUIRES.

Reading, Pa.—Dec. 25; 7.15 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind west, light; temp. 23° at start. Observers together. Sparrow Hawk, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 30; Starling, 20; Purple Finch, 18; Goldfinch, 7; White-throated Sparrow, 18; Tree Sparrow, 125; Junco, 175; Song Sparrow, 25; Cardinal, 7; Carolina Wren, 1; Winter Wren, 3; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Chickadee, 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3; Robin, 1; Bluebird, 2. Total, 21 species, 469 individuals.—MR. and MRS. G. HENRY MENGEL.

West Chester, Pa.—Dec. 25; 7.30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Clear; ground bare and frozen; light west wind; temp. at start 23°, on return 32°. Seven miles on foot. Observers together. Mourning Dove, 1; Turkey Vulture, 3; Marsh Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Broad-winged Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Flicker, 3; Crow, 595; Starling, 101; Tree Sparrow, 26; Slate-colored Junco, 377; Song Sparrow, 14; Cardinal, 8; Winter Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 20 species, 1,159 individuals.—C. E. EHINGER and EDWIN S. SMITH.

Lititz, Pa. (northern Lancaster County, upper valley of the Hammer Creek).—Dec. 26; 8 A.M. to 4.45 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind east, light; temp. 22° at start, 26° at return. Total course, 27 miles on foot; observers in two parties over two-thirds of the way. Bob-white, 13; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Turkey Vulture, 3; Marsh Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 4; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 19; Northern Flicker, 5; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 100; Starling, 25; Meadowlark, 15; Purple Grackle, 7; Goldfinch, 10; Tree Sparrow, 95; Slate-colored Junco, 490; Song Sparrow, 68; Cardinal, 3; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 11; Chickadee, 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Bluebird, 5. Total, 26 species, (about) 890 individuals. A Short-eared Owl on Dec. 24. The unusual species are Bluebird, Grackle, Short-eared Owl, Marsh Hawk and Cooper's Hawk. The last four, common in October and early November, have never before been recorded in a Christmas Census in northern Lancaster County.—HERBERT H. BECK, ABRAHAM BECK MILLER and WILLIAM DERR.

Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.—Dec. 27; 9 to 11 A.M., 1 to 3.30 P.M. Cloudy in forenoon, clear in afternoon; ground covered with snow; wind northwest, shifting to southwest, then to north, brisk; temp. 24° at start, 20° at return. Ten to 12 miles on foot. Observers worked in pairs in forenoon, all together in afternoon. Ruffed Grouse, 2; Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Blue Jay, 1; American Crow, 29; Starling, 1; Goldfinch, 9; Tree Sparrow, 105; Junco, 29; Song Sparrow, 1; Cedar Waxwing, 12; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Black-capped Chickadee, 52. Total, 15 species, 262 individuals.—MRS. F. E. MATHER, MRS. O. J. VAN WINKLE, MRS. D. C. GILLETTE and MISS MARTHA McMORRAN.

York, Pa. (along the Susquehanna River).—Dec. 28; 8 A.M. to 12 M. Partly cloudy; 1 in. snow; wind north, strong; temp. 19° at start, 29° at return. River entirely free from ice. Four miles on foot. American Merganser, 3; Black Duck, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 3; American Crow, 1,500; Starling, 8; Meadowlark, 16; Goldfinch, 4; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 35; Slate-colored Junco, 26; Song Sparrow, 11; Cardinal, 2; Carolina Wren, 1; Winter Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 5; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3. Total, 19 species, 1,627 individuals.—CHARLES S. WEISER.

Pittsburgh, Pa. (Forest Hills to Deer Creek).—Dec. 26; 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind southeast, very light; temp. 29° at start, 34° at return. Fifteen miles on foot, 8 miles by trolley. Observers together most of the time. Ruffed Grouse, 2; Screech Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Flicker, 3; American Crow, 2; Cowbird, 1; Tree Sparrow, 88; Junco, 10; Song Sparrow, 26; Cardinal, 9; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 9; Black-capped Chickadee, 7. Total, 15 species, 173 individuals. A flock of sixteen Prairie Horned Lark is wintering on the Edgewood Golf-Links. They were seen on Dec. 25 and on seven previous dates, but we could not find them today. Several Redwings were reported to be in a swamp adjoining that where the Cowbird was seen, but we could not flush them. A Robin and two Bronzed Grackles were observed also recently.—R. H. STAHL, H. H. ELLIOTT, P. F. SEIBOLD and J. L. JONES.

Grove City, Pa.—Dec. 27; 9.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Very cloudy and dark; slow drizzle; 1 in. of snow on frozen ground, melting rapidly; wind west, light; temp. 40° at start, 36° at return. Eight miles on foot. Ruffed Grouse, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 24; Goldfinch, 10; Tree Sparrow, 60; Junco, 20; Song Sparrow, 7; Cardinal, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 12; Black-capped Chickadee, 50; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 20; Robin, 1. Total, 15 species, (about) 224 individuals. Dec. 24, Brown Creeper, Chewink, and Tufted Titmouse were listed.—NEVIN NICHOLSON.

Emsworth, Pa.—Dec. 26; 9 to 11 A.M., 1 to 5 P.M. Cloudy; ground clean, light snow lasting 2 hours; wind northeast, light; temp. 28°. Eight miles on foot. Observers together. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Flicker, 2 (were stoned out of hollow tree); Crow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 24; Junco, 32; Song Sparrow, 8; Cardinal, 10; Winter Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 2. Total, 12 species, 93 individuals.—THOMAS L. McCONNELL, LOUIS McCONNELL and L. F. SAVAGE.

Chesapeake Beach, Md.—Dec. 26; 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind southeast, light; temp. 33°. Five miles on foot. Horned Grebe, 3; Herring Gull, 8; Golden-eye, 1; Bufflehead, 11; Old Squaw, 5; Scoter, 2; White-winged Scoter, 85; Surf Scoter, 29; Killdeer, 2; Turkey Vulture, 32; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 25; Fish Crow, 155; Starling, 900; Red-winged Blackbird, 171; Meadowlark, 4; Goldfinch, 6; White-throated Sparrow, 15; Tree Sparrow, 16; Junco, 51; Song Sparrow, 9; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Towhee, 1; Cardinal, 4; Myrtle Warbler, 1; Mockingbird, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; Long-billed Marsh Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 1;

Tufted Titmouse, 6; Carolina Chickadee, 3; Hermit Thrush, 1; Robin, 10. Total, 36 species, 1,558 individuals.—MR. and MRS. JOSEPH KITTREDGE, JR.

Sewickley, Pa.—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Clear; light northwest wind, increasing to fresh; temp. 32°. About 7 miles covered thoroughly. Observers together. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Tree Sparrow, 12; Junco, 64; Song Sparrow, 8; Cardinal, 8; Carolina Wren, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 3; Chickadee, 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1. Total, 11 species, 111 individuals.—BAYARD H. CHRISTY, DENTON BORGER and FRANK A. HEGNER.

Morgantown, W. Va. (State Farms).—Dec. 24; 8.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 3 to 5 P.M. Slightly cloudy; wind light; temp. 26° at start, 34° at return. Thirteen miles on foot. Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 7; American Crow, 6; Vesper Sparrow, 1; Chipping Sparrow, 31; Slate-colored Junco, 79; Song Sparrow, 32; Cardinal, 35; Carolina Wren, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 12; Chickadee, 3; Bluebird, 7. Total, 15 species, 220 individuals.—A. J. DADISMAN.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Dec. 27; 1 to 5 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; light west wind; temp. 40°. Five miles on foot. Observers together. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 15; Song Sparrow, 9; Cardinal, 2; Carolina Wren, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 3; Chickadee, 7. Total, 8 species, 39 individuals.—MISS BERTHA E. WHITE, MISS LAURA B. MOORE, MISS GERTRUDE MEERWEIN and WALTER DONAGHJO.

Charleston, W. Va. (South Side hills and ravines).—Dec. 26; 9.30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Heavy clouds; light south winds; ground bare; snow flurries; temp. 30° at start, 35° at return. Six-mile hike on foot; same territory as covered in previous years. Observers together. Bob-white, 33 (two coveys); Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 11; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 2; Crow, 1; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 10; Field Sparrow, 18; Junco, 107; Song Sparrow, 81; Towhee, 19; Cardinal, 73; Carolina Wren, 45; House Wren, 1; Winter Wren, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 24; Black-capped Chickadee, 30; Bluebird, 7. Total, 19 species, 470 individuals.—I. H. JOHNSTON, ELLIS CRAWFORD and MARY BELLE JOHNSTON.

Lewisburg, W. Va.—Dec. 25; 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear in evening; ground bare; wind west, light; temp. 14° at start, 21° at return. Ten miles on foot and on horseback. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Turkey Vulture, 15; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 5; Blue Jay, 20; Crow, 1,000 (est.); Goldfinch, 9; Tree Sparrow, 168; Slate-colored Junco, 230; Song Sparrow, 12; Cardinal, 16; Mockingbird, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 13; Tufted Titmouse, 18; Black-capped Chickadee, 1; Bluebird, 19. Total, 21 species, 1,513 individuals.—CHAS. O. HANDLEY.

Mount Vernon to Dyke, Va.—Dec. 29; 8.25 A.M. to 5.25 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind southwest, light; temp. 22° at start, 38° at finish. Twelve miles on foot. Observers together. Herring Gull, 5; Ring-billed Gull, 1; American Merganser, 15; Hooded Merganser, 13; American Golden-eye, 290; Bufflehead, 1; Killdeer, 6; Mourning Dove, 15; Turkey Vulture, 27; Marsh Hawk, 2; Bald Eagle, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 2; Horned Lark (subsp. ?), 75; Blue Jay, 8; American Crow, 11; Fish Crow, 3; Starling, 113; Meadowlark, 5; White-throated Sparrow, 32; Tree Sparrow, 4; Field Sparrow, 10; Slate-colored Junco, 175; Song Sparrow, 5; Chewink, 1; Cardinal, 7; Myrtle Warbler, 9; Mockingbird, 5; Carolina Wren, 1; Winter Wren, 3; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 3; Carolina Chickadee, 10; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 10; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1; Hermit Thrush, 3; Bluebird, 11. Total, 41 species, 897 individuals. In addition, a number of Goldfinches and one or two Wilson's Snipe were heard, but not seen (revised total 43).—W. L. McATEE, E. A. PREBLE and FRANCIS HARPER.

Pulaski, Va.—Dec. 25; 1 to 6 P.M. Clear; ground bare; light west wind; temp. 38° at start, 32° at return. Seven miles on foot. Woodcock, 1; Killdeer, 11; Bob-white, 14

Mourning Dove, 6; Turkey Vulture, 90; Black Vulture, 3; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 12; Meadowlark, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 32; Song Sparrow, 8; Cardinal, 4; Mockingbird, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 4. Total, 18 species, 202 individuals.—O. C. BREWER.

Spartanburg, S. C. (Ezell Dive).—Dec. 27; 7.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Cloudy; ground very wet; some fog with a misting rain from 11.30; wind north. About 3 miles on foot. Mourning Dove, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Southern Downy Woodpecker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 18; American Crow, 1; Meadowlark, 6; Purple Grackle, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 30; Field Sparrow, 23; Slate-colored Junco, 68; Song Sparrow, 8; Towhee, 7; Cardinal, 7; Mockingbird, 1; Carolina Wren, 3; Brown Creeper, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Carolina Chickadee, 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 13; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 15; Hermit Thrush, 5; Bluebird, 3. Total, 24 species, 225 individuals.—GABRIEL CANNON.

Summerton, S. C.—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear; temp. 40°. Killdeer, 1; Turkey Vulture, 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 2; Phoebe, 2; Blue Jay, 2; Meadowlark, 25; Rusty Blackbird, 1; Goldfinch, 6; Vesper Sparrow, 6; Savannah Sparrow, 4; White-throated Sparrow, 15; Chipping Sparrow, 1; Field Sparrow, 6; Junco, 30; Song Sparrow, 5; Red-eyed Towhee, 3; Cardinal, 2; Loggerhead Shrike, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 6; Pine Warbler, 2; Palm Warbler, 1; American Pipit, 20; Mockingbird, 2; Brown Thrasher, 1; Carolina Wren, 2; Brown-headed Nuthatch, 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 4; Hermit Thrush, 1; Bluebird, 6. Total, 30 species, 166 individuals.—E. S. DINGLE.

Aiken, S. C.—Dec. 21; 10.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Overcast, with occasional light showers; calm; temp. at return 65°. About 3 miles on foot along a wooded creek and adjoining fields. Observers together. Killdeer, 18; Bob-white, 30 (2 coveys); Mourning Dove, 4; Turkey Buzzard, 15; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Southern Hairy Woodpecker, 7; Southern Downy Woodpecker, 2; Red-cockaded Woodpecker, 2; Pileated Woodpecker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 3 (in town); Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 12; Phoebe, 5; Blue Jay, 19; Crow, 45; Meadowlark, 18; Goldfinch, 10; Vesper Sparrow, 9; Henslow's Sparrow, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 250; Chipping Sparrow, 43; Field Sparrow, 59; Carolina Junco, 300; Song Sparrow, 156; Swamp Sparrow, 32; Fox Sparrow, 5; Towhee (both Red, and White-eyed), 15; Cardinal, 18; Cedar Waxwing, 60; Loggerhead Shrike, 7; Myrtle Warbler, 45; Pine Warbler, 5; Yellow Palm Warbler, 2; Mockingbird, 6; Brown Thrasher, 7; Carolina Wren, 7; Winter Wren, 2; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown-headed Nuthatch, 22; Tufted Titmouse, 8; Carolina Chickadee, 19; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 11; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 38; Hermit Thrush, 80; Robin, 300; Bluebird, 33. Total, 50 species, (about) 1,736 individuals.—MARION J. PELLEW and LOUISE P. FORD.

Plant City, Fla.—Dec. 25; 5 A.M. to 6 P.M. Bright and clear; light northeast wind; temp. 40° to 60°. Trip made by auto from Plant City to Hillsboro River, 1 mile north of Crystal Springs, Fla., about seven hours spent looking for birds along the bank of the Hillsboro River, and return by auto. Total distance one way, 14 miles. Anhinga, 1; American Bittern, 1; Ward's Heron, 6; American Egret, 3; Snowy Heron, 3; Louisiana Heron, 5; Little Blue Heron, 50; Green Heron, 1; Black-crowned Night Heron, 5; Yellow-crowned Night Heron, 2; King Rail, 1; Woodcock, 4; Killdeer, 7; Florida Bob-white, 9; Mourning Dove, 11; Ground Dove, 4; Turkey Vulture, 11; Black Vulture, 20; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Osprey, 1; Florida Barred Owl, 4; Florida Screech Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 6; Southern Downy Woodpecker, 2; Pileated Woodpecker, 3; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 1; Phoebe, 13; Florida Blue Jay, 10; Fish Crow, 4; Florida Red-winged Blackbird, 73; Florida Meadowlark, 16; American Goldfinch, 33 (approx.); Vesper Sparrow, 13; Field Sparrow, 1; White-eyed Towhee, 2; Florida Cardinal, 10; Loggerhead Shrike, 15;

Blue-headed Vireo, 1; Black and white Warbler, 0; Myrtle Warbler, 3; Yellow-throated Warbler, 6; Palm Warbler, 22; Yellow Palm Warbler, 18; Oven-bird, 1; Florida Yellow-throat, 1; Mockingbird, 19; Brown Thrasher, 1; Florida Wren, 4; House Wren, 7; Tufted Titmouse, 8; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 14; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, 50; Robin, 1; Bluebird, 33. Total, 58 species, 557 individuals.—BERYL T., LEWIS H., and EUGENE MOUNTS and OSCAR E. BAYNARD.

Pensacola, Fla.—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Weather clear and cool; ground clear of snow and ice; wind 20 miles, from northeast. Walk along shores of bay and through partly cleared scrub pine growth. Pied-billed Grebe, 3; Loon, 3; Herring Gull, 60; Ring-billed Gull, 1; Laughing Gull, 1; Bonaparte Gull, 2; Florida Cormorant, 1; Red-breasted Merganser, 14; Killdeer, 4; Mourning Dove, 2; Turkey Vulture, 2; Kingfisher, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 5; Whip-poor-will, 1; Phoebe, 4; Blue Jay, 10; Fish Crow, 5; White-throated Sparrow, 10; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 2; Towhee, 12; Loggerhead Shrike, 1; Myrtle Warbler, (about) 125; Pine Warbler, 6; Palm Warbler, 3; Maryland Yellow-throat, 2; Titlark, 6; Mockingbird, 6; Catbird, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; House Wren, 4; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Brown-headed Nuthatch, 4; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 8; Hermit Thrush, 1; Bluebird, 9. Total, 37 species, 324 individuals.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, JR.

Miami, Fla.—Dec. 22; 9 A.M. to 12 M. (in city limits), 2 to 6 P.M. (at Miami beach). Partly cloudy; wind southeast; temp. 76° at start, 78° at return. Herring Gull, 50; Ring-billed Gull, 30; Bonaparte Gull, 20; Royal Tern, 15; Florida Cormorant, 1; Brown Pelican, 100; Sea Duck (?), 300+; Black-crowned Night Heron, 20; Semipalmated Sandpiper, 5; Spotted Sandpiper, 4; Sanderling, 50; Killdeer, 100+; Florida Bob-white, 65 (4 coveys); Mourning Doves, 150; Ground Dove, 45; Turkey Vulture, 50; Black Vulture, 12; Red-shouldered Hawk, 4; Sparrow Hawk, 20; Osprey, 4; Kingfisher, 3; Southern Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 12; Flicker, 11; Whip-poor-will, 5 (heard several); Ruby-throated Hummingbird, 3; Crested Flycatcher, 1; Phoebe, 25; Florida Blue Jay, 10; Meadowlark, 13; Florida Grackle, 250+; Red-eyed Towhee, 3; Florida Cardinal, 15; Tree Swallow, 25; Loggerhead Shrike, 29; Blue-headed Vireo, 8; Worm-eating Warbler, 1 (was within 4 feet of it); Yellow-throated Warbler, 3; Pine Warbler, 50+; Palm and Yellow Palm Warblers, 300+; Prairie Warbler, 10; Florida Yellow-throat, 20; Mockingbird, 100; Catbird, 150; House Wren, 150; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, 48. Total, 49 species, 2,535+ individuals. Dec. 21, Florida Wren, 3; Brown Thrasher, 1; Brown-headed Nuthatch, 10; Winter Wren, 1; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 5; Oven-bird, 3; Red-cockaded Woodpecker, 7.—EDGAR BEDELL.

Detroit, Mich. (eastern suburbs and Belle Isle Park).—Dec. 24; 8 A.M. to 3 P.M. Cloudy; trace of snow; wind west, brisk; temp. 24°. Herring Gull, 75; Greater Scaup, 14; Ring-necked Duck, 4; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Prairie Horned Lark, 1; Crow, 7; Tree Sparrow, 125 (flock); Slate-colored Junco, 12; Song Sparrow, 2; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 15. Total, 13 species, 276 individuals.—RALPH BEEBE.

Detroit, Mich. (Belle Isle and river front).—Dec. 27; 8 to 12 A.M., 2 to 4 P.M. Clear; no wind; 4 in. of new-fallen snow; temp. 30° to 38°. Herring Gull, 22; Ring-billed Gull, 12; Merganser, 8; Red-breasted Merganser, 4; Bufflehead, 12; Golden-eye, 50; Barrow's Golden-eye, 10; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 2; Horned Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Crow, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 12; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 16 species, 148 individuals.—ETTA S. WILSON.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy; snowing all day; 2 in. of snow; wind east, light; temp. 26° to 30°. Observers together. Bob-white, 2; Marsh Hawk, 1 (male); Long-eared Owl, 1 (two have been seen repeatedly in the same evergreen thicket for several weeks); Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Flicker, 1;

Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 32; Junco, 45; Song Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 8; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Chickadee, 27. Total, 15 species, 139 individuals.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE and CLAUDE VAN TYNE.

Madison, Wis.—Dec. 27; 8 A.M. to 5.45 P.M. Sunshine and partly cloudy; 6 in. of snow; brisk west wind; temp. 8° to -2°. Eighteen miles on foot; marshes, fields and woods along three lakes. Belted Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 8; Crow, 14; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 53; Slate-colored Junco, 33; Brown Creeper, 8; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Chickadee, 20. Total, 11 species, 150 individuals. The Belted Kingfisher was seen along an unfrozen spring run at a distance of 30 feet.—S. PAUL JONES.

Hartland, Wis.—Dec. 27; 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; 7 in. of snow; strong northwest wind; temp. 4°, at start and at return 0°. Pedometer registered 11 miles. Along wooded lake-shores and country roads. Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 7; Purple Finch, 1; Pine Siskin, 150+ (1 flock); Tree Sparrow, 8; Slate-colored Junco, 18; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Chickadee, 8; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4. Total, 12 species, 217 individuals. Kinglets have been rather common in this locality for several weeks.—SUSIE L. SIMONDS.

Lauderdale Lakes near Elkhorn, Wis.—Dec. 26; 9.20 to 11.20 A.M., 1.20 to 3.20 P.M. Cloudy; 4 in. of snow; wind southeast, light; temp. 26° at start, 30° at return. About 8 miles on foot. Observers together. Wilson's Snipe, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; American Crow, 20; Tree Sparrow, 100 (approx.); Slate-colored Junco, 20; Song Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Black-capped Chickadee, 5. Total, 11 species, 160 individuals. A Northern Shrike was observed Dec. 24 and two Goldfinches Dec. 22.—LULA DUNBAR and ROBERT DUNBAR, JR.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Dec. 22; 8 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Cloudy; snowing lightly; 6 in. snow; wind northwest, moderate; temp. 21° at start, 25° at return. About 8 miles on foot along the east bank of the Mississippi River and nearby fields and woods. Screech Owl (seen at 5 P.M.), 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 6; Redpoll, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Black-capped Chickadee, 2; Bluebird, 1. Total, 8 species, 33 individuals. The Bluebird is an unusual winter record for Minnesota. As this bird has been seen every day for about two weeks, there is no doubt as to its identification.—LAWRENCE ZELENY.

Minneapolis, Minn. (Minnehaha Falls and Lake Nokomis).—Dec. 27; 9.30 A.M. to 1 P.M. Fair; 8 in. of snow; wind west, medium; temp. -8° to 0°. Distance covered, 5 miles; observers together. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Tree Sparrow, 5; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Chickadee, 2. Total, 6 species, 17 individuals.—BURTON THAYER and CHARLES PHILLIPS.

Youngstown, Ohio.—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground bare; temp. 12° to 22°; light southwest wind. Distance walked, about 15 miles. Bob-white, 15; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 2; Screech Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 14; Downy Woodpecker, 52; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 4; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 24; Crow, 3; Meadowlark, 9; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 295; Slate-colored Junco, 98; Song Sparrow, 18; Cardinal, 34; Winter Wren, 5; Brown Creeper, 12; White-breasted Nuthatch, 72; Tufted Titmouse, 55; Black-capped Chickadee, 124; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 37; Robin, 1. Total, 25 species, 882 individuals.—GEO. L. FORDYCE, C. A. LEEDY, EVAN C. DRESSEL, H. W. WEISGERBER, and WILLIS H. WARNER.

Painesville, Ohio.—Dec. 26; 4 hours. Cloudy; snow flurries; brisk southwest wind; temp. 28° to 32°. Birds very scarce and difficult to locate. Six-mile walk and return. Herring Gull, 25; Bonaparte Gull, 300+; Merganser, 2; Black Duck, 2; Kingfisher, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 4; Red-winged Blackbird (*fortis?*), 1; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Snow Bunting, 1; Tree Sparrow, 15; Slate-colored

Junco, 5; Cardinal, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 4. Total, 16 species, 368+ individuals.—E. A. DOOLITTLE.

Lakewood (Cleveland) Ohio.—Dec. 25; 8.15 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy till 10 o'clock, then clear; no snow except in timber and shaded parts of river valley; southwest wind, 8-mile velocity at start, 3-mile velocity at return; temp. 15° at start, 22° at return. About 14 miles on foot along shore of Lake Erie west of Rocky River, also up Rocky River Valley. Herring Gull, 29; Bonaparte (?) Gull [accompanying sketch of wing pattern is diagnostic of this species.—Ed.], 205; Pintail, 6; Red-head, 3; Canvasback (?) 25 (2 flocks flying low over lake); American Golden-eye, 3; Bob-white, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 10; Pine Grosbeak, 1; Goldfinch, 6; Tree Sparrow, 23; Slate-colored Junco, 13; Song Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 2; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Chickadee, 1. Total, 22 species, 348 individuals. The Pine Grosbeak was studied with 6× glasses at 40 feet: Robin size, stocky build, slightly forked or Finch-like tail, rose-colored head, breast and rump, slate-colored belly and large, strong bill. Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2 (Dec. 21).—H. E. DUER.

Oberlin and vicinity, Ohio.—Dec. 27; 8 A.M. to 3.45 P.M. Cloudy; 2 in. snow; wind west; slight, increasing to strong; temp. 36° at start, 30° at return. The area included 7 miles north, 5 miles east, 2 miles south, and 2½ miles west. Observers separate. Bob-white, 18; Sparrow Hawk, 4; Screech Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 12; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 1; Meadowlark, 4; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 96; Junco, 6; Song Sparrow, 4; Cardinal, 15; White-breasted Nuthatch, 17; Tufted Tit, 16; Chickadee, 8. Total, 19 species, 223 individuals.—HAROLD C. JONES, ROLAND WALKER and S. CHARLES KENDEIGH (Cardinal Ornithological Club).

Akron, Ohio.—Dec. 25; 9.30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Clear; wind west, very light; temp. 12°, rising to 21°. Northwest 6 miles and return. Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; American Crow, 7; Tree Sparrow, 74; Song Sparrow, 6; Junco, 40; Cardinal, 4; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Tufted Titmouse, 5; Chickadee, 12. Total, 11 species, 157 individuals.—PAUL A. WELLS.

Huron, Ohio.—Dec. 26; 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy and snowing lightly; wind south, light; temp. at start 31°. Observers together in P.M., H. G. Morse alone in A.M. Along Lake Erie beach and through woods. Horned Grebe, 1; Herring Gull, 5; Bonaparte Gull, 5; Merganser, 1; Old Squaw, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Northern Flicker, 1; Phoebe, 1; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 1; Bronzed Grackle, 7; Tree Sparrow, 67; Song Sparrow, 2; Cardinal, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 6; Chickadee, 4; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1. Total, 20 species, 117 individuals. The Phoebe was watched from a few feet away with good glasses and had the flight and pumping tail characteristic of the species. Both rear and front view were had. Seemed to be feeding on the wave wash of the beach.—H. G. MORSE, H. GRACE MORSE and W. E. LEONHISER.

Canton, Ohio.—Dec. 27; 8 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy; ground lightly covered with snow; wind, very light; temp. 31° to 46°. Ten miles on foot. Observers together. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 2; Red-winged Blackbird, 2; Tree Sparrow, 150; Slate-colored Junco, 100; Song Sparrow, 7; Cardinal, 17; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 6. Total, 10 species, 293 individuals.—MAY S. DANNER and MARY KING.

Canton, Ohio.—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind west, light; temp. 16° to 24°. Eleven-mile walk. Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hawk, 1 (upper parts slate-colored; species undetermined); Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 160; Slate-colored Junco, 18; Song Sparrow, 34; Cardinal, 12; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 6;

Black-capped Chickadee, 5. Total, 13 species, 255 individuals.—EDWARD D. KIMES.

Cadiz, Ohio.—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Part cloudy; ground bare; wind west, light; temp. at start 18°, on return 24°. Ten miles by auto and 9 miles on foot. Observers together most of the time. Bob-white, 36; Ring-necked Pheasant, 3; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk (?), 1; Sparrow Hawk, 4; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 6; Flicker, 11; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 11; English Starling, 25; Meadowlark, 5; Tree Sparrow, 40; Junco, 75; Song Sparrow, 20; Cardinal, 16; Cedar Waxwing, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Tufted Titmouse, 10; Chickadee, 5; Robin, 1; Bluebird, 30. Total, 24 species, 326 individuals. The Starlings were found in a thicket where there was an abundance of dogwood berries and gum-berries. They flew to the top of nearby trees at our approach, and their peculiar notes led us to make as thorough an investigation of their identity as possible. We used a pair of Zeiss high-powered Austrian army binoculars on them, and Mr. Worley had previously made their acquaintance while attending Princeton University.—HARRY B. MCCONNELL, JOHN WORLEY and MILTON RONSHEIM.

Scio, Ohio.—Dec. 25; 8.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Part cloudy; ground bare and frozen; wind from the west and very light; temp. 14° morning, 25° noon, and 22° evening. Distance traveled, 5 miles. Country hilly, overgrown with second growth sapling and hazel brush and briers. Sparrow Hawk, 2; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 5; Flicker, 10; Crow, 3; Tree Sparrow, 30; Junco, 25; Song Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 15; Chickadee, 15; Bluebird, 6. Total, 15 species, 130 individuals.—E. E. SMITH.

Freeport, Ohio.—Dec. 25; 1.10 to 5.20 P.M. Hazy sky; ground bare; moderate breeze from south and southwest; temp. 31° at start, 33° at finish. Walked about 5 miles (radius of 2 miles east, south, and west of town). Birds more numerous on east slopes. Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 4; Tree Sparrow, 49; Song Sparrow, 12; Junco, 16; Cardinal, 3 males, 6 females; Carolina Wren, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 6; Chickadee, 5; Bluebird, 2, (gave *cheery-cheery* flight call). Total, 14 species, 114 individuals.—LORENZO S. GREEN.

Hamilton, Ohio.—Dec. 25; 8.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M., 2.30 to 4.30 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground bare; wind southeast, light; temp. 14° at start, 26° at return. Fourteen miles on foot through open fields and wood patches and 3 miles along river. Mallard Duck, 14; Bob-white, 9 (1 covey); Kingfisher, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 7; Flicker, 12; Crow, 14; Tree Sparrow, 310+; Field Sparrow, 6; Junco, 172; Song Sparrow, 9; Swamp Sparrow, 32; Cardinal, 11; Brown Creeper, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 20; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 40; Chickadee, 62; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 20 species, 950 individuals.—FRANK HARBAUM.

Xenia, Ohio.—Dec. 24; 8 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind southwest, fresh; temp. 22° to 30°. Nine miles on foot. Merganser, 1; Mallard, 12; Ring-necked Pheasant, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 7; Crow, 23; Tree Sparrow, 8; Song Sparrow, 18; Cardinal, 11; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 12; Chickadee, 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1. Total, 18 species, 123 individuals.—HELEN ANKENY.

Columbus, Ohio.—Dec. 26; 8 to 11.30 A.M., 12.30 to 4.30 P.M. Steady snowfall all day, no snow on ground up to 6 A.M., 2½ in. by evening; moderate wind, south, shifting to southeast; temp. 28°, 7 A.M.; 33°, 4.30 P.M. Distance covered, 6 miles on foot, 25 miles by automobile. Bob-white, 9; Mourning Dove, 33; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 12; Flicker, 13; Horned Lark, 1; Prairie

Horned Lark, 200 (est.); Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 4; Meadowlark, 8; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 1; Junco, 68; Song Sparrow, 10; Cardinal 5; Brown Creeper, 10; White-breasted Nuthatch, 11; Tufted Titmouse, 20; Black-capped Chickadee, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 7. Total, 22 species, 434 individuals.—EDWARD S. THOMAS, accompanied by FRANK RIEBEL, BOB BLACK, EDGAR BLACK, and WARREN PORTER, in A.M., FRANK RIEBEL and JOHN THOMAS, in P.M.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Dec. 26; 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. Cloudy; 1 in. of snow; snow-flurries at intervals; wind light, southeast; temp. 26°. Four miles along river bank and vicinity. Observers together. Mourning Dove, 1; Marsh Hawk, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 8; Crow, 4; Rusty Blackbird, 1; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 128; Slate-colored Junco, 59; Song Sparrow, 10; Cardinal, 26; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 11; Tufted Titmouse, 8; Black-capped Chickadee, 12; Robin, 1. Total, 19 species, 281 individuals.—CHARLES A. STOCKBRIDGE, A. A. RINGWALT, A. K. MEHL, HENRY W. SEPPER and WM. SHULER.

Lafayette, Ind.—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground bare; wind southeast, raw, light; temp. 16° at start, 19° at finish. Seven miles on foot, through Happy Hollow and along Tecumseh Trail north. Observers together. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 11; Blue Jay, 4; American Crow, 9; American Goldfinch, 9; Tree Sparrow, 55; Junco, 80; Song Sparrow, 4; Cardinal, 14; Brown Creeper, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 12; Chickadee, 1. Total, 12 species, 203 individuals.—M. L. FISHER and PAUL AITKENHEAD.

Roachdale, Ind.—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground practically bare; wind southeast, light; temp. 14° to 18°. Eight miles on foot. Duck (sp. ?), 1; Mourning Dove, 10; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 6; Blue Jay, 3; American Crow, 30; Meadowlark, 1; Tree Sparrow, 40; Slate-colored Junco, 1; Song Sparrow, 5; Cardinal, 3; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 8; Black-capped Chickadee, 20. Total, 18 species, 145 individuals.—WARD J. RICE.

St. Meinrad, Ind.—8 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy; no snow; not windy; temp. about 32°. Six miles horseback, 3 miles on foot; another trip 3 miles on foot. Country covered, through creek-bottoms, through large woods, and across high meadows. Killdeer, 3; Bob-white, 4; Mourning Dove, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, (?) 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 24; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 6; Meadowlark, 46 (1 flock); Goldfinch, 8; Tree Sparrow, 11; Slate-colored Junco, 126; Song Sparrow, 2; Towhee, 2; Cardinal, 7; Carolina Wren, 1; Winter Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 4; Chickadee, 8; Bluebird, 5. Total, 24 species, 284 individuals.—CLAUDE LOMAX, M. D.

Kokomo, Ind.—Dec. 26; 8.45 A.M. to 3.15 P.M. Cloudy; snowed all day; 3 in. of snow; south wind, light; temp. 29° at start, 33° at return. Two miles of river bank and vicinity; to and from woods on bicycle. Bob-white, 9 (1 covey); Sparrow Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 4; Prairie Horned Lark, 3; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 5; Tree Sparrow, 45; Junco, 40; Song Sparrow, 14; Cardinal, 2; Brown Creeper, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 12. Total, 16 species, (about) 153 individuals.—RUSSELL HUBRIGHT.

Chicago, Ill.—Dec. 26; 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Three in. of snow; snowed slightly all day; temp. about 30°. North along the Deslaines River from Oak Park to Irving Park Boulevard, then east to city. Ring-necked Pheasant, 50; Marsh Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 9; American Crow, 3; American Goldfinch, 8; Tree Sparrow, 100; Slate-colored Junco, 95; Song Sparrow, 5; Fox Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 5; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 12. Total, 14 species, 296 individuals.—GARDNER BATES.

Waukegan, Ill.—10.15 A.M. to 3.15 P.M. Cloudy; 3 in. of snow; wind southwest, very light; temp. 30° at start, 32° at return. Ten miles on foot. Observers together. Herring

Gull, 27; American Merganser, 22; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 100; American Goldfinch, 25; Tree Sparrow, 30; Slate-colored Junco, 40; Lincoln's Sparrow, 1; Northern Shrike, 1; Chickadee, 2. Total, 11 species, 251 individuals. The Lincoln's Sparrow was collected.—PARKER BLAIR and STEPHEN S. GREGORY, JR.

Port Byron, Ill.—Dec. 26; 8.30 to 11.30 A.M., 12.15 to 3.30 P.M. Cloudy and hazy; 3 in. of snow; calm in A.M., light north wind in P.M.; temp. 30° to 35°. Twelve miles on foot. American Merganser, Red-breasted Merganser, and American Golden-eye, 500; Bob-white, 12 (1 covey); Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Great Horned Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 7; Downy Woodpecker, 23; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 9; Prairie Horned Lark, 12; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 15; Tree Sparrow, 45; Slate-colored Junco, 75; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 9; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 30. Total, 18 species, (about) 750 individuals.—JOHN J. SCHAFER.

Winthrop, Iowa (Pierce farm and vicinity, along Buffalo Creek to Speese Pond and return).—Dec. 23; 12 M. to 4 P.M. Clear; ground covered with 2 to 4 inches of ice-encrusted snow, making walking hard and very noisy; trees and bushes covered with frozen sleet; creek frozen quite solidly with occasional open places; wind northwest, strong; temp. 10° at start and also at return. About 3 miles on foot. Bob-white, 3; Mourning Dove, 2 (these birds, which I have never before seen here in winter, are staying near a corn-fodder stack back of our barn); American Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1 (this bird is staying in this vicinity, for it has been heard 'rattling' at intervals for several months); Hairy Woodpecker, 1; American Crow, a mammoth flock, which I estimated at 300, was seen in a cornfield—I counted 181 Crows at other points in my tramp; Tree Sparrow, 14; Slate-colored Junco, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 8. Total, 12 species, (about) 520 individuals. A Barred Owl was seen here Dec. 13.—FRED J. PIERCE.

Bettendorf, Iowa. (Credit Island Park, Davenport, and along Mississippi River and Duck Creek).—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 12.50 P.M., 2.15 to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy, rather hazy most of morning; 4 in. of snow; ice in creek and river almost frozen over; wind light, north-west, increasing during day; temp. 26° at start, 22° at return. Eight miles on foot. Loon, 1; Herring Gull, 23; American and Red-breasted Mergansers, 50+; American Golden-eye, 1; Cooper's (?) Hawk, 1; Rough-legged (?) Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 26; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 5; Northern Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 9; Crow, 26; Red-winged Blackbird, 14; White-throated Sparrow, 1 (with flock of Tree Sparrows); Tree Sparrows, 325+; Junco, 23; Song Sparrow, 4; Cardinal, 8; Brown Creeper, 11; White-breasted Nuthatch, 12; Tufted Titmouse, 15; Chickadee, 20. Total, 23 species, 581+ individuals. Saw a flock of 16 birds flying over which I took to be Prairie Horned Larks.—HUGO H. SCHRODER.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Dec. 26; Riverside Park and return; 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; six miles on foot; one observer. Perry Creek Road and return; 2 to 5 P.M.; five miles on foot; two observers. Morningside; 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; one observer. Clear; deep snow; strong northwest wind; temp., 9 A.M., 15°, 3 P.M., 8°. Cooper's Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Northern Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 6; American Crow, 5; Purple Finch, 3 (1 in mature male plumage); Tree Sparrow, 37; Slate-colored Junco, 2; Song Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 6; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 33. Total, 15 species, 110 individuals.—A. F. ALLEN, W. J. HAYWARD, V. C. BONESTEEL and MRS. FRANK MARSHALL.

Bardstown, Ky. (west, south, and southeast of town).—Dec. 24; 8.15 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Cloudy at start, after 11 o'clock partly clear; ground bare, hard at start, thawing about noon; wind southwest, light; temp. 20° at start, 26° at return. About 12 miles on foot. Ducks, 25 (1 flock, flying high); Wilson's Snipe, 1; Killdeer, 10; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 17; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 8; Flicker, 5; Prairie Horned Lark, 9; Crow, 56; Tree Sparrow, 20; Field Sparrow,

10; Slate-colored Junco, 435; Song Sparrow, 49; Towhee, 11; Cardinal, 51; Cedar Waxwing, 55; Myrtle Warbler, 9; Palm Warbler, 1; Mockingbird, 4; Carolina Wren, 8; Bewick's Wren, 2; Winter Wren, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 72; Carolina Chickadee, 71; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3; Bluebird, 29. Total, 29 species, (about) 970 individuals. The Palm Warbler seen at close range as it took wing; greenish yellow rump and white tips to outer tail feathers plainly seen. On Dec. 23, three of these Warblers were seen at the same place, and were studied at a distance of about 10 feet for a period of ten minutes. Besides the characteristic markings, the continual tilting of the tail and a distinguishable *chip*, identified these birds.—BEN. J. BLINCOE.

Bowling Green, Ky. (Smith's Woods, and along Big Barren River and Jennings Creek).—Dec. 24; 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. Thick, cloudy until noon, broken clouds after noon; ground bare; light northwest wind; temp. 25° to 35°. About 15 miles on foot. Observers together. Mallard, 4; Mourning Dove, 10; Black Vulture, 20 (all seen near the slaughterhouse on Jennings Creek); Marsh Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Southern Downy Woodpecker, 25; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 11; Flicker, 16; Blue Jay, 17; American Crow, 450 (a good-sized flock at a roost near town); Meadowlark, 115 (100 in one flock); Purple Finch, 13 (rare this winter); American Goldfinch, 25; White-crowned Sparrow, 75; White-throated Sparrow, 36; Tree Sparrow, 63; Chipping Sparrow, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 255; Song Sparrow, 57; Lincoln's Sparrow, 5; Towhee, 24; Cardinal, 60; Cedar Waxwing, 5; Myrtle Warbler, 23; Mockingbird, 14; Carolina Wren, 1; Bewick's Wren, 3; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 97; Carolina Chickadee, 68; Bluebird, 35. Total, 33 species, 1,552 individuals. Species wintering here seen Dec. 18: Broad-winged Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Prairie Horned Lark, flock of 25 to 30. Dec. 25: Killdeer, 1.—L. Y. LANCASTER and GORDON WILSON.

St. Louis, Mo. (Creve Cœur Lake).—Dec. 26; 9.45 A.M. to 3 P.M. Heavy snowstorm; light wind in the north; temp. 30° to 38°. Hairy Woodpecker, 10; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 18; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 2; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 12; Carolina Wren, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Tufted Titmouse, 15; Chickadee, 3; Bluebird, 8. Total, 14 species, 94 individuals (in an area of 1 square mile).—R. J. TERRY and E. H. CHRISTIE (St. Louis Bird Club).

Kansas City, Mo. (heights north of Independence, mouth of Blue River region, Country Club district, Marlborough region, Upper Blue Valley, 63rd Street and state line region, Shilo Hollow and Swope Park, Upper Brush Creek Valley).—Dec. 19; Cloudy; sharp north wind; temp. from 23° to 28°. Seven parties in as many different regions from three to eight hours. Bob-white, 17; Marsh Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Short-eared Owl, 3; Screech Owl, 2; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 28; Downy Woodpecker, 95; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 12; Flicker, 11; Prairie Horned Lark, 5; Blue Jay, 31; Crow, 92; Red-winged Blackbird, 5; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Purple Finch, 2; Goldfinch, 154; Pine Siskin, 2; Harris's Sparrow, 3; Tree Sparrow, 675; Field Sparrow, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 534; Song Sparrow, 59; Fox Sparrow, 5; Cardinal, 141; Carolina Wren, 12; Winter Wren, 2; Brown Creeper, 10; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Tufted Titmouse, 120; Chickadee, 246; Robin, 2; Bluebird, 2. Total, 35 species, 2,288 individuals.—B. F. BOLT, ISABELLA CLARK, WALTER CUNNINGHAM, MRS. T. F. ENGLISH, KATHERINE HINES, WM. C. MICHAELS, ELTON MICHAELS, MARY ROBINSON, MRS. T. C. SHERWOOD, PROF. A. E. SHIRLING, DIX TEACHENOR, CHARLES W. TINDALL, DONALD TINDALL and HARRY HARRIS (Burroughs Nature Club).

Marionville, Mo.—Dec. 27; 8 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 1.30 to 5.30 P.M. Clear, 1 or 2 in. of snow; slow northwest wind; temp. 10° to 20°. Distance covered, approximately 18 miles on foot (in diameter 6 miles). Bob-white, 25; Mourning Dove, 2; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 2; Kingfisher, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 20; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 3; Prairie Horned Lark, 100; Blue Jay, 35; Crow, 2,000+; Meadowlark, 4; American Goldfinch, 50; Tree Sparrow, 175; Field Sparrow, 20; Slate-

colored Junco, easily 500; Song Sparrow, 100; Cardinal, 25; Loggerhead Shrike, 1; Mockingbird, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 45; Chickadee, 60; Bluebird, 10. Total, 25 species, 3,190+ individuals.—JOHNSON NEFF.

Conway, Mo.—Dec. 26; 1.15 to 4.30 P.M. Snowing; wind light; temp. 32° at start, 27° at return. A 6-mile loop on foot. Observers together. Bob-white, 30; American Rough-legged Hawk (black phase), 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-headed Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 4; Prairie Horned Lark, 18; Blue Jay, 10; American Crow, 8; Meadowlark, 75; Purple Finch, 8; American Goldfinch, 50; Tree Sparrow, 300; Slate-colored Junco, 65; Song Sparrow, 4; Cardinal, 7; Migrant Shrike, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 8; Carolina Chickadee, 12. Total, 20 species, 579 individuals. Dec. 27: Mourning Dove, 3; Mockingbird, 2.—WM. SPENCER LOGAN and PREWITT ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Ark. (south to White River, also city park north of town).—Dec. 29; 12.30 to 4.30 P.M. Clear; ground bare and unfrozen; wind southwest, strong; temp; 55°. Covered 7 miles of pasture, wood and brush lands. Wilson's Snipe, 1; Bob-white, 25; Red-tailed Hawk, 6; American Sparrow Hawk, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 20; Red-winged Blackbird, 1; Meadowlark, 56; Purple Finch, 1; Vesper Sparrow, 10; Junco, 50; Song Sparrow, 3; Fox Sparrow, 1; Towhee, 5; Cardinal, 30; Migrant Shrike, 2; Mockingbird, 2; Carolina Wren, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Carolina Chickadee, 8; Bluebird, 14. Total, 23 species, 247 individuals.—T. L. BATES, RAYMOND DAVIS, ROSS ASHCRAFT and ALBERT LANO.

Bismarck, N. D. (Hay Creek to Burnt Creek).—Dec. 25; 1 to 5 P.M. Cloudy; 3 in. of snow; wind northwest, light. About 12 miles on foot. Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse, 4; Northern Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Northern Flicker, 1; Hoyt's Horned Lark, 20; Magpie, 35; Brown Creeper, 3; Chickadee, 12. Total, 8 species, 81 individuals.—RUSSELL REID.

Charlson, N. D.—Dec. 25; 8.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground snow-covered; northwest wind, blizzardy; temp. at start —1°. Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse, 10; Horned Lark, 40; Magpie, 4; Long-tailed Chickadee, 2. Total, 4 species, 56 individuals.—ADRIAN LARSON.

Yankton, S. D.—Dec. 28; 7.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Fair; about 1 ft. of snow; light south wind; temp. 25°. In the field from 10.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M.; remainder of time around home. Distance covered during walk about 5 miles. Observers together. Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 12; Flicker, 4; Blue Jay, 8; Crow, 10; Tree Sparrow, 20; Cardinal, 2; Chickadee, 35. Total, 9 species, 94 individuals.—A. P. LARRABEE, P. J. LARRABEE, D. STUELPNAGEL and R. GILREATH.

Lennox, S. D. (and vicinity).—Dec. 25; 10.30 A.M. to 1 P.M. Partly cloudy; 12 in. of snow on level; wind south, light; temp. about 30°. About 6 miles on foot. Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 28; Tree Sparrow, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 5; Screech Owl, 1. Total, 6 species, 40 individuals. Most of these seen at feeding-station. Practically all ground-feeding species driven out by snow covering ground.—W. B. MALLORY.

Fremont, Neb. (cemetery, Hormel's Island, and surrounding country).—Dec. 25; 8.30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Cloudy; 4 in. of snow (light flurry of snow); scarcely any wind; temp. 35° at start, 42° at return. Ten miles on foot. Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 7; Downy Woodpecker, 0; Northern Flicker, 3; Red-shafted Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 19; Pine Siskin, 6; Tree Sparrow, 22; Slate-colored Junco, 12; Cardinal, 3; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Chickadee, 28; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Robin, 1. Total, 16 species, 126 individuals.—LILY RUEGG BUTTON.

Coolidge, Kans. (Riverside Farm).—Dec. 26; 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Overcast; light skift of snow; wind north, medium; temp. about 10°. Ring-billed Gull, 1; Mallard, 1,200; Green-winged Teal, 5; Pintail, 1; Bob-white, 12; Prairie Chicken, 6; Mourning Dove, 1;

Marsh Hawk, 1; Goshawk, 1; Golden Eagle, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Red-shafted Flicker, 8; Horned Lark, 150; Magpie, 16; Red-winged Blackbird, 17; Meadowlark, 6; Redpoll, 5; Pine Siskin, 2; Tree Sparrow, 185; Slate-colored Junco, 95; Song Sparrow, 64; Loggerhead Shrike, 1. Total, 25 species, (about) 2,484 individuals.—R. T. SHANSTROM.

Topeka, Kans.—Dec. 24; 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M., 2 to 3.30 P.M. Clear; ground bare; light south wind; temp. 9° to 23° . Seven miles. Observers together. Downy Woodpecker, 5; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Northern Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 5; Goldfinch, 7; Longspur (sp. ?), 1; Harris's Sparrow, 4; Tree Sparrow, 150; Junco, 125; Song Sparrow, 4; Cardinal, 12; Carolina Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Chickadee, 16. Total, 17 species, 340 individuals. Dec. 23: Screech Owl.—RUSSELL HOWARD and SIDNEY HYDE.

Wichita, Kans.—Dec. 24; 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear; no snow; strong southeast breeze; temp. 6° to 22° . Five miles along Gypsum Creek south of Wichita and some of intervening country. Observers not together. Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2; (unidentified) Hawks, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 2; American Crow, 20; Goldfinch, 1; Harris's Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 200; Slate-colored Junco, 68; Cardinal, 13; Brown Creeper, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 13. Total, 13 species, (about) 331 individuals.—LEROY SNYDER and FRANCIS MILLER.

Norman, Okla.—Dec. 26; 8.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind north, moderate; temp. 30° at start, 37° at return. Eleven miles on foot. Canada Goose, 12; Marsh Hawk, 1; Western Red-tail, 1; American Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 6; Flicker, 20; Red-shafted Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 11; Red-winged Blackbird, 90; Western Meadowlark, 52; Brewer Blackbird, 10; Goldfinch, 40; Harris's Sparrow, 245; Tree Sparrow, 45; Field Sparrow, 52; Junco, 25; Song Sparrow, 30; Fox Sparrow, 2; Arctic Towhee, 4; Cardinal, 62; White-rumped Shrike, 1; Mockingbird, 1; Carolina Wren, 2; Texas Wren, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 29; Plumbeous Chickadee, 37; Bluebird, 18. Total, 32 species and (about) 800 individuals.—MARGARET M. NICE.

Yellowstone Park, Wyo.—Dec. 23; 8.30 A.M. to 4.45 P.M. Clear; snow at north boundary 1 in., at Undine 5 ins.; wind, none; temp. 0° at start, 18° at noon, 12° at end. Twenty-two miles on horseback. From north boundary of the park, altitude 5,300 feet, up the Gardiner, south and east, to Undine Falls, altitude 6,500 feet and return. American Merganser, 1; Mallard, 85; Green-winged Teal, 5; American Golden-eye, 8; Wilson's Snipe, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Black-billed Magpie, 21; Raven, 2; Clark's Nutcracker, 4; Gray-crowned Rosy Finch, 351; Hepburn's Rosy Finch, 501; Black Rosy Finch, 151; Mountain Song Sparrow, 3; Dipper (Water Ousel), 59; Townsend's Solitaire, 3. Total, 15 species, 1,196 individuals. The unusual features of this list, such as large number of Ducks and Dippers, and the presence of Wilson's Snipe and Kingfisher, and probably also the Townsend's Solitaires and Song Sparrows, are due to the fact that the Gardiner River receives a large quantity of warm water from Mammoth Hot Springs, about 5 miles above the north boundary, and that from this point down the water never freezes and water vegetation grows all winter long.—M. P. SKINNER, Park Naturalist.

Boulder, Colo.—Dec. 19; 7.45 A.M. to 5.20 P.M. Partly cloudy; snow in patches; light south winds; temp. 17° to 23° . Observers together. Nineteen miles on foot, south to Bear Cañon; east to Base Line Lake, and return by North Boulder Creek. Lakes frozen over. American Coot, 2 (dead); Dusky Grouse, 6; Ring-necked Pheasant, 10; American Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Red-shafted Flicker, 10; Desert Horned Lark, 1; Black-billed Magpie, 100; Long-crested Jay, 6; Rocky Mountain Jay, 2; Nutcracker, 1; Brewer's Blackbird, 66; (identified by the solid black coat and small size at a distance of 30 feet); Gambel's Sparrow, 1; Western Tree Sparrow, 1; Pink-sided Junco, 8; Mountain Song Sparrow, 12; Plumbeous Vireo, 3

(identified by the gray upperparts, white throat and orbital ring and wing bars, and olive-gray flanks); Long-tailed Chickadee, 1; Western Robin, 116. Total, 19 species 351 individuals.—**LESLIE DANIELS** and **THEODORE F. BEARD**.

Boulder, Colo.—Dec. 22; 9.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy; 8 in. of snow; wind southeast in A.M., west in P.M., very light; temp. 18° at start, 10° at return. Ten miles on foot along foothills, mesas, mouths of cañons and plains. Observers together. Dusky Grouse, 2; Ring-necked Pheasant, 6; Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Red-shafted Woodpecker, 19; Magpie, 68; Long-crested Jay, 88; Western Meadowlark, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 10; Shufeldt's Junco, 30; Pink-sided Junco, 40; Gray-headed Junco, 10; Arctic Towhee, 1; Mountain Chickadee, 5; Townsend's Solitaire, 10; Western Robin, flock of about 150. Total, 15 species, (about) 443 individuals.—**BESS R. GREEN** and **EDNA JOHNSON**.

Denver, Colo.—Dec. 25; 9.30 to 11.30 A.M., 2.30 to 5 P.M. Partly cloudy; 4 in. snow; wind southwest in A.M., east in P.M.; temp. 12° at 8 A.M., 25° at 5 P.M. Two hours afoot, and two and one-half hours by motor. Ring-necked Pheasant, 28; American Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Lewis's Woodpecker, 1; Orange-shafted Flicker, 5; Horned Lark, 36; Magpie, 123; Red-winged Blackbird, 160; House Finch, 3; Tree Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 3; Montana Junco, 1; Great Northern Shrike, 1. Total, 12 species, 363 individuals.—**W. H. BERGTOLD**.

Paonia, Colo.—Dec. 25; 12.30 to 4 P.M. Cloudy; snowing a little; 8 in. of snow; wind southwest, light; temp. 24° at start, 20° at return. Five miles on foot. California Quail, 11; Harris's Woodpecker, 1; Gilded Flicker, 8; American Raven, 2; Piñon Jay, 6; Willow Goldfinch, 21; Gray-headed Junco, 46; Shumagin Fox Sparrow, 5; Oregon Towhee, 3; Northern Shrike, 1; Oregon Chickadee, 2; Townsend's Solitaire, 2; Western Robin, 68. Total, 13 species, (about) 176 individuals.—**BARNARD VAN DEREN**

Seattle, Wash.—Dec. 20; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Misty and overcast, rain in morning; ground bare; slight wind, southeast and east; average temp. 44°. Parties hunting in groups as indicated; southwest shore Lake Washington, Mrs. C. C. Crickmore and Dr. J. D. Terry; Lake Forest Park, Mrs. T. T. Leman; Burroughs Landing, Misses L. McMonagle and K. Bryan; Lake Union and Union Bay Shores, C. Richie and G. W. Parker; Interbay and Queen Anne Hill, L. DeLong; Renton Slough, F. W. Cook; University Campus, Mrs. S. M. Kane and Mrs. M. Schuler; Kirkland, M. I. and C. N. Compton. Western Grebe, 17; Horned Grebe, 12; Hoelbel's Grebe, 3; Pied-billed Grebe, 4; Glaucous-winged Gull, 1,143; California Gull, 32; Herring Gull, 42; Western Gull, 70; Red-breasted Merganser, 3; Mallard, 60; Green-winged Teal, 224; Shoveler, 99; Pintail, 22; Canvasback, 5; Scaup Duck, 254; Bufflehead, 95; Old Squaw, 8; Ruddy Duck, 19; Northwest Coast Heron, 4; Coot, 649; Wilson's Snipe, 28; Ruffed Grouse, 12; California Quail, 225; Ring-necked Pheasant, 7; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 3; Owl (?), 3; Northwest Kingfisher, 5; Gairdner's Woodpecker, 1; Harris's Woodpecker, 1; Northwest Flicker, 53; Steller Jay, 39; Western Crow, 211; Northwest Redwing, 1; Brewer's Blackbird, 52; Western Meadowlark, 4; Western Evening Grosbeak, 1; California Purple Finch, 46; Willow Goldfinch, 1,314; Pine Siskin, 1,453; Shufeldt's Junco, 387; Rusty Song Sparrow, 159; Fox Sparrow, 51; Oregon Towhee, 66; Cedar Waxwing, 196; Anthony's Vireo, 4; Audubon Warbler, 2; Seattle Wren, 29; Western Winter Wren, 35; Tule Wren, 7; Tawny Creeper, 5; Oregon Chickadee, 106; Chestnut-backed Chickadee, 11; Western Golden-crowned Kinglet, 79; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 9; Western Robin, 868; Varied Thrush, 46. Total, 57 species, 8,285 individuals. A notable feature of this trip was that the birds were found congregated in small areas with a large part of the field practically deserted.—**SEATTLE AUDUBON SOCIETY, M. I. COMPTON, President**.

Portland, Ore. (Portland Heights, Reed College, Mt. Tabor, and Columbia Slough).—Dec. 26; 9.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Heavy rain and fog all day; light southeasterly wind;

temp. about 42°. Holboell's Grebe, 4; Pied-billed Grebe, 3; Herring Gull, 7; California Gull, 50; Ring-billed Gull, 4; Hooded Merganser, 1; Baldpate, 3; Bufflehead, 15; Shoveler, 4; Lesser Scaup, 25; Great Blue Heron, 1; Coot, 12; Ring-necked Pheasant, 5; Desert Sparrow Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Red-shafted Flicker, 2; Steller's Jay, 3; Crow, 15; California Purple Finch, 12; Pine Siskin, small flock; White-crowned Sparrow, 1; Golden-crowned Sparrow, 3; Oregon Junco, 50; Rusty Song Sparrow, 7; Townsend's Fox Sparrow, 1; Oregon Towhee, 9; Oregon Chickadee, 4; Chestnut-backed Chickadee, 10; Varied Thrush, 5. Total, 29 species, 250 individuals.—W. A. ELIOT, W. S. RAKER, YVONNE JARRETT and MARY E. RAKER.

Netarts, Tillamook Co., Ore.—Dec. 25; 8.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cold and rainy; wind north; temp. 48° to 50°. Horned Grebe, 6; Loon, 3; Cassin's Auklet, 1; Ancient Murrelet, 1; Glaucous-winged Gull, 60; Western Gull, 40; Pacific Kittiwake, 1; Brandt's Cormorant, 10; Baird's Cormorant, 2; Scaup Duck, 1; Golden-eye, 18; Bufflehead, 10; White-winged Scoter, 25; Coot, 5; Black Oyster-catcher, 2; Western Red-tail, 1; Bald Eagle, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Northwest Flicker, 3; Coast Jay, 2; Raven, 1; Pine Siskin 75; Junco (Shufeldt's and Oregon), 50; Rusty Song Sparrow, 4; Sooty Fox Sparrow, 6; Oregon Towhee, 2; Western Winter Wren, 2; California Creeper, 1; Oregon Chickadee, 4; Coast Wren-tit, 2; Western Golden-crowned Kinglet, 8; Sitka Kinglet, 1; Alaska Hermit Thrush, 2; Varied Thrush, 2; Western Bluebird, 4. Total 35 species, 357 individuals.—ALEX. WALKER.

Santa Barbara, Calif. (wharf, Estero, foothills, Hope Lake (fresh water), tide flats at Goleta).—Dec. 24; 6.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy with low fog till 3.30 P.M., after that clear; calm; temp. 40° to 60°. Distance of course 30 miles, largely in automobile. Western Grebe, 5; Horned Grebe, 1; Eared Grebe, 4; Pied-billed Grebe, 4; Loon, 2; Parasitic Jaeger, 1; Glaucous-winged Gull, 1; Western Gull, 600; Herring Gull, 1; California Gull, 130; Ring-billed Gull, 25; Short-billed Gull, 8; Heermann's Gull, 7; Bonaparte Gull, 50; Royal Tern, 10; Farallone Cormorant, 50; Brandt's Cormorant, 12; Baird's Cormorant, 2; California Brown Pelican, 15; Green-winged Teal, 1; Cinnamon Teal, 3; Shoveller, 40; Pintail, 50; Canvasback, 150; Lesser Scaup, 50; Bufflehead, 2; White-winged Scoter, 100; Surf Scoter, 75; Ruddy Duck, 50; Great Blue Heron, 5; Anthony's Green Heron, 1; Sora Rail, 1; American Coot, 215; Wilson's Snipe, 4; Least Sandpiper, 10; Sanderling, 25; Western Willet, 1; Black-bellied Plover, 2; Killdeer, 5; Snowy Plover, 1; Spotted Sandpiper, 2; California Valley Quail, 225; Mourning Dove, 3; Turkey Vulture, 9; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Western Red-tail, 2; Duck Hawk, 4; Pigeon Hawk, 1; Desert Sparrow Hawk, 8; California Pygmy Owl, 1 (W. L. D.); Kingfisher, 2; Californian Woodpecker, 8; Red-shafted Flicker, 20; Anna's Hummer, 15; Say's Phoebe, 10; Black Phoebe, 14; California Horned Lark, 2; California Jay, 20; San Diego Redwing, 2,400; Western Meadowlark, 3; Brewer's Blackbird, 300; California Purple Finch, 1; House Finch, 140; Green-backed Goldfinch, 4; Belding's Sparrow, 5; Gambel's Sparrow, 200; Golden-crowned Sparrow, 10; Large-billed Sparrow, 3; Thurber's Junco, 50; Rufous-crowned Sparrow, 5; San Diego Song Sparrow, 40; Mountain Song Sparrow, 2 (W. L. D.); Lincoln's Sparrow, 1; Valdaz's Fox Sparrow, 12; San Diego Towhee, 12; California Towhee, 20; California Shrike, 12; Dusky Warbler, 6; Townsend's Warbler, 3; Audubon Warbler, 200; Pacific Yellow-throat, 5; Pipit, 20; Western Mockingbird, 4; California Thrasher, 2; Dotted Cañon Wren, 1; Western Bewick's Wren, 4; Western House Wren, 3; Tule Wren, 3; Sierra Creeper, 1 (H. E. P.); Plain Titmouse, 8; Pallid Wren-tit, 2; California Bush-tit, 12; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 40; Western Gnatcatcher, 4; Hermit Thrush, 12; Western Bluebird, 6. Total, 96 species, 5,596 individuals. Three Egrets were seen daily from Dec. 1 to Dec. 15.—H. C. HENDERSON, H. E. PARMENTER and WM. L. DAWSON.

THE SEASON

XXIII. October 15 to December 15, 1920

BOSTON REGION.—The weather during the last two months has been mild, with an abundant precipitation in the form of rain and transient, wet snow. At present, December 15, the ground is bare and the grass on Lexington Common is green.

So far this season, the scarcity of country birds has been remarkable; only a dozen species were found during two careful searches over excellent bird-country in November and December, a condition indicating that the bird-population has been reduced to its lowest winter terms. The migration of Canada Geese was prominent for a few days about the middle of November; during the night of November 23-24 especially, the birds were heard 'honking' as they pushed southward in a high, blustering wind.

Dr. C. W. Townsend and Mr. C. A. Robbins have kindly sent me the results of their observations in localities more favorable for meeting winter birds than the *country* about Boston—from Ipswich and Wareham respectively. Dr. Townsend reports as common the two Loons, Horned Grebe, Golden-eye, and Black-backed Gull, and as abundant the Herring Gull, Black Duck, and the three Scoters. Gannets and Double-crested Cormorants, abundant migrants, were seen last on November 21. He lists *no* wintering Song Sparrows.

Mr. Robbins, referring to the scarcity of landbirds, remarks that he "never saw just such conditions," but reports the arrival in good numbers of Tree Sparrows and an increase of Goldfinches and Juncos during the second week of December.

A comparison of these two reports from stations 60 miles apart brings out the interesting inference that Myrtle Warblers moved from the northern to the southern shore of Cape Cod in mid-November. Dr. Townsend, at Ipswich, noted a sudden diminution in their numbers at this time, while Mr. Robbins observed a marked

influx of the birds to the shores of Buzzard's Bay.

About our homes, one bird's voice breaks the silence of early morning. The Starlings sit on high—on the roofs of our houses, on church steeples, even on the gilded ball at the tip of the flag-pole on Lexington Common—and at dawn squeak, hiss, and whistle. But by imitating the Cowbird's whistle, they sometimes give us a hint of spring.—WINSOR M. TYLER, *Lexington, Mass.*

NEW YORK REGION.—The weather was unusually mild during this period, and up to the middle of December there were few nights when the temperature fell below freezing. There are some reports of birds lingering beyond the dates on which they ordinarily depart for the South, but these are not numerous.

On November 25, a Catbird and a Yellow Palm Warbler were observed at Long Beach (Griscom, Janvrin, and Crosby), and, on December 12, a Bittern at the same locality (Janvrin and L. Williams). The writer noted a Catbird at Garden City, November 7, and a Bittern was picked up in the streets of Brooklyn and 'brought to the Brooklyn Museum alive, December 13 (R. C. Murphy). Six Wilson's Snipes are reported from a small marsh near Poughkeepsie, December 5 (M. S. Crosby).

Some birds which one finds lingering late in the fall after other members of their species have moved on to the South seem to be of purely casual occurrence at such a late date. The occurrence of the Catbird in November, however, we hesitate to attribute merely to chance, although the last Catbirds are ordinarily not seen after the middle of the preceding month. Probably in this species, after the main migration wave has passed there are other lesser waves representing so few individuals that these are ordinarily overlooked. When, this year, a Catbird was seen on

November 7, the writer thought the bird likely his latest for the species on Long Island. Reference to records, however, showed that he had noted a Catbird on November 7 some twenty odd years previous, and, strangely enough, there is a record for some years' standing for November 25 also, considered a straggler of migration. The species very rarely winters.

On the whole, the late fall was marked by an unusual scarcity of bird-life, both as regards land birds and Ducks, coastwise and up the Hudson. There have been few instances of those northern species which are of uncertain occurrence, few or no Siskins, almost no Red-breasted Nuthatches (a single one of the latter, December 2, Forest Park, Long Island—L. N. Nichols). Exceptions are a flock of undetermined Crossbills in Brooklyn (R. C. Murphy), a Northern Shrike balancing on a telegraph wire, Long Beach, November 26 (J. T. N.), and one at West Nyack, December 11 (R. B. Potter). The Purple Finch, usually regular in small numbers, has been practically absent. Pipits, and later Horned Larks, were apparently more numerous than usual. A Rough-legged Hawk at Rhinebeck, December 5, and two at Cruger's Island, December 12 (M. S. Crosby) are worth noting, as this Hawk is much rarer up the Hudson than over the coastwise marshes near New York City, where it seems to have been absent this year.—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York City*.

PHILADELPHIA REGION.—It is seldom that this region experiences a milder fall than the one just passed: October 31, woods still green; evening primrose, aster, knotwood and white snakeroot still in bloom. November 20, a bat flying about. November 21, at Cape May, N. J., dragonflies and mosquitos present. December 4, a thunderstorm of summerlike proportions. December 12, Seaside Park, N. J., a butterfly flying about. Winter has registered only one characteristic cold snap—November 13 and 14—when skim-ice was formed on the ponds.

While the common winter birds are present in their normal numbers there is

an entire absence of such birds as Crossbills, Siskins, and Redpolls. The Chickadee and Red-breasted Nuthatch seem to be among the missing also. On the other hand, the Golden-crowned Kinglet, which has been comparatively uncommon the past two years, is again here in numbers (14 November 28). Tree Sparrows were first noted December 4, rather late.

Probably the most interesting feature of the fall has been the great flights of wildfowl. Ducks and Geese have been reported to be unusually abundant on Barnegat and Delaware Bays and also along the coast. At Cape May, November 7, long lines of Ducks were observed streaming down the coast and out into the bay. There were hundreds, if not thousands, of Ducks on the wing and they appeared to be mostly Scoters. At inland points, Black Ducks are said to be more abundant than last year. Two Wood Ducks were noted at Fish House, N. J., October 31; one at Mt. Holly, N. J. (Mr. N. D. W. Pumyea, October 24.) A few Canada Geese were seen November 7 (13 at Cape May). But the great flight occurred the third week of the month, November 21 (400 at Cape May); the same day 200 at Atlantic City, N. J. (C. K. Roland). In all probability this was only a small portion of the birds on the wing and no doubt the flight was on at least all along the Jersey coast.

On November 11, here at Camden, a Barn Owl which flew in one of the windows of the Temple Building (a moderate-sized office-building in the center of the city), was captured by the janitor. As usual in such instances, the local paper came out with an elaborate description of the bird: "This 'Jersey Devilbird' has a forked tongue, like a snake; a face like a monkey; feet like a chicken; feathers like a Pheasant; wings like an Eagle. It hisses like a steam radiator." Wonderful to relate, the janitor, after keeping the Owl about a week, let the bird go through fear of a fine. It is quite probable that a local game warden warned him about keeping the Owl a captive.

Other observations that might be

mentioned are: Great-horned Owl (found dead), White-crowned Sparrow, and two Gannets (?), large birds some distance out flying about with a lot of Gulls and plunging into the sea from a distance of 10 to 12 feet with considerable splash (at Cape May, November 7); at the same point, November 14, Short-eared Owl and two Barn Swallows; Laughing Gull near Ferry at Philadelphia, November 4; 3 Long-eared Owls, first noted in winter roost November 28.

Through an oversight, a remarkable flight of Hawks observed at Cape May October 3 was omitted from last season's report. During a period of about an hour the following Raptores were noted: Marsh Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 10; Cooper's Hawk, 5; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Broad-winged Hawk, 60; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Duck Hawk, 1; Fish Hawk, 6; Bald Eagle, 1 and in addition about 40 Turkey Vultures.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

WASHINGTON REGION.—The warm weather of September, 1920, about Washington extended its influence well into October, and even November was mild. On some of the warmer days in the latter month the birds were active, and therefore conspicuous in the outskirts of town as well as in the country, but in neither October nor November did birds seem to be unusually numerous, either in species or individuals.

The warm weather, while it produced thus no marked influence on the bird-life, apparently induced a few birds to linger beyond their ordinary time of departure. This was evident in the case of the Scarlet Tanager, which ordinarily leaves us about October 3, but which this year was seen as late as the 15th of that month; the Black-poll Warbler, the average date of departure of which is October 12, and the very latest record October 26, seen this year on October 20, 21, and 25; and the Yellow Palm Warbler, the average date of departure of which is October 19, which remained at least until November 8.

Three birds were observed later in the

autumn than ever before: The Pied-billed Grebe, by Ludlow Griscom, near Dyke, Va., on November 8, the latest previous record of which is November 3, 1884; the Louisiana Water-Thrush, seen near Washington, by Miss M. J. Pellew on October 4, the latest previous record of which is September 30, 1919; and the Rough-winged Swallow, observed along the canal near Cabin John Bridge on September 11, as against a previous latest date of September 5, 1916. The Rough-winged Swallow record should have been included in our previous report.

Perhaps the rather unusually warm weather of October was also the cause of the singing of a Robin on October 16, heard by E. A. Preble near Cleveland Park, although the inducement to sing did not seem to extend to other species. The Mockingbird, so far as its song was concerned, seemed to be entirely silent, although its calls were heard almost daily in the suburbs of Washington.

Comparatively few rare birds were noted during these two months, the most interesting species being the White-winged Scoter, a single adult male of which was seen by Ludlow Griscom near Dyke, Va., on November 8. This record is the sixth of this species for the vicinity of Washington, and as a matter of interest the dates of the previous records are here given: December, 1842; November, 1880; October, 14, 1882; April 18, 1892; and October 28, 1894.

The Herring Gulls have appeared in their usual numbers in the Potomac River, prepared for their winter sojourn. The Ducks, that for a few years past have been so conspicuous a feature of the winter bird-life along the river have begun to gather below Washington, particularly from Dyke southward. The species thus far reported are the Red-breasted Merganser, Black Duck, Pintail, Greater Scaup, Lesser Scaup, and White-winged Scoter, though doubtless other species have been present as well. There seems to be no reason to suppose that Ducks will not be as numerous during the present winter as they have in recent years been at

this season.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

OBERLIN (OHIO) REGION.—The outstanding feature of the autumn was the almost uninterrupted mild weather. There were two light frosts in early October, and some six inches of snow in the second week of November, which melted in three days and was followed by mild weather until the opening of December. At the present writing (December 15) the ground is not frozen and the grass is still green.

This mild weather seemed to have no effect in holding the mass of the birds in this region. Of course, many of the water-birds did remain—are still with us. By the middle of October, while the trees still retained most of their leaves, the woods and fields had assumed nearly their winter aspect as far as the bird-life is concerned. Such birds as the Warblers, Sparrows, Swallows, Thrushes, and the like, had betaken themselves southward at their accustomed times, at best leaving only casual stragglers behind. One may still find an occasional Towhee, Robin, Grackle, Hermit Thrush, and even Catbird by diligent search; but this is not unusual.

Perhaps the most significant fact is that there are none of the birds from the north which visit us during the more snowy winters. The only winter visitants which are in their usual numbers are the Tree Sparrows and Junco.

Among the resident birds the Cardinal seems to have considerably decreased in numbers, for some unknown reason. Carolina Wrens have not been found in six years. The Northern Pileated Woodpecker seems to have finally entirely disappeared from the region. The same is true of the Ruffed Grouse. Under the protection of the state law the Bob-white seems to be increasing slowly. The long continued snow and severe weather of last winter did not seem to lessen its numbers.

—LYNDS JONES, *Oberlin, Ohio.*

KANSAS CITY REGION.—The lesser migrants, especially the Sparrows, passed through this region with a rush during

early autumn and have not tarried in numbers as is usual when food is abundant and the season mild and open. A few waves were noted during the last half of October, notably on the 23d when Sparrows, Warblers, Kinglets, and other small species were everywhere, but thirty days later there was a most unusual dearth of life in the woods and thickets.

Conflicting reports were received during the early weeks of the current period regarding the numbers of passing Ducks and Geese. Lake- and marsh-hunters maintained with enthusiasm that the old-time abundance had been noted, and a few have been honest enough to praise the law that has made this possible, thereby admitting their error in opposing it so stoutly. Contrary to this good news there comes a report from my most trustworthy source of information on the Missouri River (Wm. Andrews) that with the exception of almost unprecedented numbers of Green-winged Teal during late October the flight has been subnormal. Conditions not easy of analysis have operated a few times in the past to cause a like desertion of the big river during the fall migration. Andrews' notes show encouraging numbers of Geese of all species during late October and early November, but this conservative observer will not admit that there has been the least indication of any increase in numbers over recent years.

Chief among the species noted late in October were 15 Lesser Snow Geese on the 24th, and 21 Horned Grebes, 11 White-fronted Geese, 26 Franklin's Gulls, 30 Hutchins's Geese, 75 Ring-billed Gulls, 300 White Pelicans (very late), great numbers of large Hawks (sp. ?), and six species of the commoner Ducks on the 25th.

November opened with every upland lake and pond black with Mallards, Pintails, Red-heads (few), Ring-necks, Scaup, Lesser Scaup and Shovellers, while on the river were some Gadwall and immense numbers of Green-winged Teal. On the 7th a party of 5 Golden-eyes were seen, and on the 10th a flock of 14 Buffle-heads, with a few Mergansers and Hooded

Mergansers, were noted. Between these dates, 3 Willets, a few Killdeers, and a small flock of belated Yellow-legs were present. During this period also immense numbers of Rusty Blackbirds and Red-wings were passing. It is presumed from their noticeably different notes that the Red-wings were of the large Thick-billed race. Between the 11th and 19th the weather was freezing cold with some snow, and many flocks of migrating water-fowl were noticed daily. Prior to the 21st a flock of perhaps a thousand Pintails rested for three days on a sand-bar not far below the city. This sight was reminiscent of other days.

Evidence gathered from all quarters in this immediate region and from eastern and central Kansas indicates that the Ducks came south this fall in greatly augmented numbers. Needless to say a heavy toll was taken by an ever-increasing horde of pump-gunners.—HARRY HARRIS, *Kansas City, Mo.*

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) REGION.—The month of October, this year, was the mildest ever recorded here—more like September weather. The average temperature for the month was 56.4 degrees, 7 degrees above the normal for the month. On the night of the 20th a heavy rainstorm was accompanied by thunder and lightning, a most unusual phenomenon in mid-fall. It is not uncommon to have two or three inches of snow in October, and the average date of the first 'killing' frost is the 5th. This year there has been no snow that lay on the ground, and after the 'cold snap' on the 1st, no temperatures below freezing except on the mornings of the 27th and 28th, when the mercury fell to + 27 degrees for a few hours and a little thin ice formed on shallow water. Roses were in bloom here and there until well after the middle of the month. On the 29th, tamarack swamps were only just beginning to show yellow and many willows, apple trees, prickly ash, and an occasional oak were almost as green as summertime.

November was a dull, gray month with raw, cold winds, mostly from the north and northwest. There were only two cloudless

days and nineteen days were wholly dark and gloomy. The lowest temperature was +9 degrees on the 11th and the highest +53 degrees on the 5th. The average was +33.1, about normal. Only one inch of snow fell and this did not last. On the 10th and 11th all the small lakes froze over but the larger and deeper ones remained open and free of ice to December 15th. The first two weeks of December continued very mild for the time of year. The lowest temperature was +21 degrees on the 7th, and there was practically no snow on the ground in this vicinity. It will thus be seen that the whole fall and the first two weeks of December have been exceptionally 'open' with no settled winter weather as yet.

As stated, the first destructive frost did not occur until the night of October 27-28, and to show how mild it had been up to that time, it may be of interest to note that the following flowers were in bloom in the garden of Mrs. F. W. Commons at Lake Minnetonka on the 27th: Cosmos, calendula, petunia, stock, pansies, zinnia, scabiosa, delphinium, verbena, dahlia, Dutchman's pipe, and several other varieties.

On October 21 the writer witnessed a great flight of Purple Martins through the Minnesota River Valley, ten miles south of the city. For an hour before sunset the air from near the ground to a great height was literally filled with the birds, circling and fluttering about in all directions, but maintaining a steady onward course. On the 22nd a small movement of White-bellied Swallows was seen in the same locality, and many large flocks of Crows were passing southward. A single Green Heron was seen on this date. On the 26th, F. W. Commons saw a Hermit Thrush and reported many Golden-crowned Kinglets in migration.

October 28 and 29 there were many Pied-billed Grebes in Lake Minnetonka. They were in little parties of two or three to a dozen or more, feeding along the icy shore, while out in the open lake they rode the waves like flocks of Ducks. On the 30th, a White-winged Scoter was shot from

a flock of five at the Long Meadow Gun Club. One or two had been killed there earlier in the season. This is an uncommon Duck in the eastern part of Minnesota. About twenty-five Ring-billed Gulls were seen on the 31st. This Gull has been rather more common than usual this fall. Three or four were seen at Lake Minnetonka as late as December 12. A single Turkey Buzzard was seen on October 31.

With the freezing of the sloughs and small lakes on November 10-11, the surface-feeding Ducks practically all left this vicinity. Up to this time the usual flight of Ring-necks and Scaups had not occurred, only occasional small flocks appearing now and then. But it was reported that on the 10th a great southward movement of Ducks took place, passing along the Minnesota River Valley, mostly high in the air, flock succeeding flock for hours. Apparently this mid-November flight largely passed by this locality in spite of the open large lakes, and it was not until the first week of December that large flocks of diving Ducks appeared in Lake Minnetonka and elsewhere. On December 12 the writer made a trip to Lake Minnetonka to investigate conditions, and in a limited survey saw many Golden-eyes, a considerable number of large Mergansers (probably both species), a small flock of Buffleheads, a single male Mallard, and many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Ring-necks. But while it is safe to say that there were thousands and thousands of Ducks in this great lake, the number present by no means equaled the vast concourse that assembled there last year—in the first half of November, as the lake froze over much earlier last year.

Down at Heron Lake in the southwestern part of the state, the lake, which is shallow, froze over in November and the great body of Ducks left. It then opened again with the milder weather and great numbers of Mallards gathered there and continued to afford good shooting until the middle of December. All this sounds as though Ducks were plentiful, and so they were at times and in certain places, but the general consensus of opinions

among hunters and other observers has been that, on the whole, Ducks have not been nearly as abundant this fall as they were last. Various supposed causes have been offered in explanation—chiefly the unusual weather conditions. But it is probable that last year was an accidentally exceptional season of plenty due to circumstances farther west that forced eastward large numbers of birds that did not belong to this area, thus causing an abnormal abundance in this state and adjacent territory. If this assumption is correct the two years are not fairly comparable.

The open season for Ruffed Grouse this year found the birds wonderfully abundant, and they were killed throughout the northern part of the state in great numbers. The long preceding close season had resulted in their being surprisingly tame in many places, and this made the slaughtering of them an easy matter. One hunter told me, with some embarrassment, that of twenty-five Grouse killed he had been forced to shoot all but three on the ground, as they would not take wing! It remains to be seen whether the present plan of alternating open and closed seasons will suffice to preserve this grand bird.

Reports from all over the state seem to indicate that the Prairie Chicken, or Pinnated Grouse, is decidedly on the increase. If so, it is a pity that it cannot be given a long period of protection in the hope that it might become reestablished again in numbers really worth while. Even in the southeastern part of the state, where Prairie Chickens have been practically extinct for some years past, word has come of their presence in one or two localities under conditions indicating that they bred there last year and will probably breed the coming year. This is encouraging but nothing short of the most rigid and continued protection can save a bird that is so easily killed under modern hunting conditions.

There have been no reports of winter visitant birds from this locality as yet.—THOMAS S. ROBERTS, *Zoological Museum, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.*

DENVER REGION.—When the writer reviews his notes and impressions concerning bird-life in this region during the last two months, he feels as though he had played the lottery and had drawn a blank. With the exception of three slight snow-storms and a spell when the temperature stayed around eight above for a day or so, there has been hereabouts an almost unbroken procession of sunny days. And this seemed to have meant no bird movement; the absence of snow in our neighboring foot-hills, along the nearby creeks, and on the prairies leaves uncovered an abundant food-supply for the birds. Consequently they have not been massed into restricted feeding areas to be found in the city and its parks. A large influx of Horned Larks is an invariable aftermath of a widespread and heavy snowstorm in this region; they are then to be seen feeding in the streets and park areas where many places have bare ground after the storm. After each of the storms since October 15 last, there has been a slight but temporary increase of Juncos in Denver, mostly Pink-sided, and Gray-headed, though Shufeldt's and Montana were also detected, and also a single Slate-colored (November 23).

There have been rather more Great Northern Shrikes in and about Denver in the period now reported upon, taking toll of English Sparrows, and, alas, also of House Finches. A single Sparrow Hawk was seen near the State Capitol on December 1, it being the only Hawk that the writer has noticed here for the past eight weeks. Usually by this time there are still a few American Rough-legs and a few Red-tails, and Swainson's. At this season one is justified in expecting to see Long-crested and Woodhouse Jays, and, too, large flocks of Piñon Jays are to be noticed working their way eastward; up to the present writing not a single Jay of any sort has been detected by the writer in this vicinity. While he suspects that the Tree Sparrow has been here some time, yet he believes that it is not present now in its accustomed numbers. If this region has no more snow or cold weather between

this date and Christmas, the census for that day will make a meager list indeed.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

SAN FRANCISCO REGION.—Four summer residents of the San Francisco region were seen after the last report was sent in, namely the Allen Hummer on October 13, and the Western Flycatcher, Pileolated Warbler, and Yellow Warbler on October 16. An accidental occurrence of the Tolmie Warbler on November 26 is the second record for the state during the winter months. This Warbler was seen several times by a party of six who were scouting for birds at the Claremont Country Club.

Winter residents have been, perhaps, more abundant than usual during the early part of the winter. Continuous rain has softened the ground so that birds of all categories are provided with an abundance of food. The fruit of Toyon berries planted on the Berkeley hills has probably furnished an added attraction. Western Robins and Varied Thrushes were noted October 14 and Cedar Waxwings November 15; Western Bluebirds have also been reported from different parts of the city and their calls are often heard as they fly over the hills in flocks of from six to twenty. Of the winter birds that come to my feeding table three are now banded. One of these, a Fox Sparrow, has returned for the second season; while two Golden-crowned Sparrows, banded last spring, are noted daily among the eight or ten regular boarders of this species.

A flock of twenty-five Band-tailed Pigeons seen by Mr. H. S. Swarth is the most interesting record of transients noted during the period covered by this report.—AMELIA S. ALLEN, *Berkeley, Calif.*

LOS ANGELES REGION.—The Alaska Hermit Thrush was a fortnight late in reaching our region, and up to date fewer individuals have been recorded than in former seasons, one or two only being seen on a day's walk where they have formerly been abundant. He made his first appearance about the 18th, as did also the Ruby-crowned Kinglet. On this date,



A LITTLE BROTHER OF THE AIR
Photographed at Blackinton, Mass.

also, many Warblers were noted passing through. The Pileolated, the Yellow, the Lutescent, the Black-throated Gray, and the Townsend, were recorded. Another flight was noted on the 27th and 28th in which Black-throated Grays predominated. October 21 a Water Ouzel was seen in the Arroyo Seco. Thurber's Junco was first reported October 27. The 28th, Parkman Wrens were reported passing through, and the first Robins, Western Bluebirds, and Cedar Waxwings arrived in Sycamore Grove Park. Bluebirds were fairly common in the large valleys all summer. The first Golden-crowned Sparrow record for the season was made on the above date, also White Pelicans flying southward. October 31, Mountain Bluebirds were seen near Culver City, and in the same locality Meadowlarks were abundant. November 2, the Black-throated Gray Warbler was noticed. This date was notable for an extraordinary gathering of White-throated Swifts at Point Firmin. Their swift flight and kaleidoscopic changes of formation as they wheeled in lofty evolutions, their white throats illuminated by the level rays of the descending sun, made a spectacle of wonder and great beauty, long to be remembered. Another group of people went down on the 5th and found them still there. No estimate of the numbers could well be made. November 9, a flock of 25 to 30 Píipits was seen in a dry field near Silver Lake, where one lone bird gleaned along the margin of the water. Who can say why Píipits are solitary when on a shore and gregarious in fields? Six Western Gnatcatchers were also seen along the brushy border of the field. November 10, and on later dates, the Townsend Warbler was seen in Echo Park, where a number of them wintered last year. On this date a Gray-headed Junco was found in Eagle Rock Park with a large flock of Thurber's that annually winter there. It is, very probably, the same bird that was there last year, as it is of rare occurrence here.

November 17, two Varied Thrushes were seen in Mochahuenga Cañon, and one of the Blue-fronted Jays that have been there throughout the year. November 27, a

Common Loon was observed at the reservoir in Franklin Cañon. November 29, Red-breasted Sapsuckers were observed at Eagle Rock and at Echo Park. At the latter place there was a Common Loon. Trips made to San Diego and interior points November 20 to 30, by two different parties showed Say's Phoebe regularly distributed throughout the region. Horned Larks and Meadowlarks abundant. Hawks and Crows in large numbers. The Ferruginous Rough-leg has several times been noted. White Pelicans were at San Jacinto Lake.

December 7, an afternoon of clearing weather following a rainy morning, a very large flock of Cedar Waxwings, estimated at several hundred, alighted on the wires over a Hollywood street, descending to drink from the puddles.

The shore-bird migration increased in interest as the season advanced, several species that were poorly represented in the earlier part of the season becoming abundant in November. Semi-palmated Plover, Red-backed Sandpipers, Long-billed Curlews, and Marbled Godwits were very numerous. One Black Turnstone was seen November 2 on a rocky point. Northern Phalaropes were again observed on November 9 on a slough near Wilmington, estimated about thirty birds. November 17, three Red-throated Loons and very large flocks of Bonaparte and Heermann Gulls were observed. November 11, near White's Point, five American Mergansers were noted and several White-winged and Surf Scoters. The beautiful Western Grebe is seen frequently upon the ocean and at Silver Lake. Among the rarer Ducks to visit this Lake were one male and three female Buffleheads. The American Golden-eye was seen on Franklin Reservoir November 27.

Twelve American Egrets have been about the Harbor district all the fall. They seem fearless and prosecute their search for food undisturbed by passing trolley cars and automobiles. December 3 and 5, in the broad open valley some forty miles east of Los Angeles, on freshly plowed fields, Mountain Plover were

found by the hundreds. In some instances they were closely following the plow. While listed as common some years ago, they are of infrequent occurrence now.

On December 9, Mrs. F. T. Bicknell and two other members of the local Audubon Society went out in an automobile to search for Mountain Plover on the plains to the south and west of the city, where they were seen last year. No Plover was found there, but a very large flock of Mountain Bluebirds was seen in a field which was being seeded, some hovering on the wing, others taking their insect food from the air or from the ground. The number was estimated at from 100 to 200 birds. Pipits also were in the fields in equally large numbers. In a weedy place were

many Sparrows, including Western Chipping, Western Savanna, Western Lark, as well as the more common Gambel and Golden-crown.

Extending their trip by way of San Pedro Harbor, where ten Egrets were seen, to Point Firmin and White's Point, they found White-throated Swifts (about 200), a flock of 32 Black Turnstones, about the same number of Killdeer, group after group of Sanderling (totaling, perhaps, 250), Snowy Plover and Spotted Sandpipers in small numbers, White-winged and Surf Scoters, and the dead bodies of a Shearwater and a Fulmar. In Inglewood Cemetery were gathered hundreds of Killdeer scattered about in groups of 25 to 50.

FRANCES B. SCHNEIDER, *Los Angeles, Calif.*



A JUNCO PORTRAIT

Book News and Reviews

BIRDS OF LA PLATA. By W. H. HUDSON, with 22 colored illustrations by H. GRONVOLD. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd. London and Toronto. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1920. Roy. 8vo. Two volumes. Vol. I, pp. xviii + 244, 12 ills. Vol. II, pp. xi + 240.

Some thirty-two years ago, as the senior author of a work on Argentine birds,* Dr. P. L. Sclater introduced to the world an Argentine ornithologist who has since won an enviable reputation as a literary naturalist. To this work the junior author contributed observations on the 230-odd species of birds known to him, while Sclater, in addition to supplying the scientific framework of the book (descriptions, synonymy, etc.), added notes on about an equal number from the recorded writings of other ornithologists, the whole making a complete treatise on the avifauna of the Argentine.

Acting on the frankly expressed belief that the "only interest" the original work "still retains for the reader is the account of birds' habits contributed by me" Hudson has "thrown out" all the matter contributed by Sclater leaving only his own observation on the birds of the La Plata region.

Although the reference value of the book is thereby materially decreased, Hudson's share of the joint work constituted so large a part of it and contained so much original matter that it well deserves publication alone. Furthermore, the fact that the volumes of 1888-89 have long been out of print is an additional reason for making Hudson's admirable bird biographies accessible to a larger audience.

The text of the original appears to have been practically unchanged, only such modifications having been made as the different character of the book necessitated, or, in some few instances (e. g. Eskimo

*Argentine Ornithology, a descriptive catalogue of the birds of the Argentine Republic; by P. L. Sclater, with notes on their habits by W. H. Hudson. London. R. H. Porter, 1888.

Curlew; here called 'Eskimo Whimbrel') the changed status of the species demanded.

The two volumes are beautiful examples of bookmaking, and Gronvold's plates are artistically pleasing as well as ornithologically illustrative.—F. M. C.

REPORT OF E. W. NELSON, Chief of Bureau of Biological Survey, for the year ending June 30, 1920, pp. 1-36.

From the first to the last paragraph this report is solid meat. No one can read it without being impressed by the wide scope of the Bureau's activities and the value of the service it is rendering.

Man cannot depart far from a purely savage state without coming into conflict with other forms of life which share his environment, and when he reaches that stage in his development which we are pleased to term civilization, his relations to organic nature have become so complicated that it is of supreme importance to his welfare to understand them. It is primarily the function of the Biological Survey to promote this end by investigating our relations to other mammals and to birds, and, after having determined the economic status of a species, the Survey is entrusted with the task of protecting harmless and useful species and of destroying noxious ones.

A large part of the present report deals with these phases of the Survey's work, wherein it is clearly shown that during the past year millions of dollars have been saved stock-growers and agriculturists by the destruction of animals injurious to their interests. There is also a summary of the work of the Scientific Staff of the Survey, that court which gathers and weighs the evidence before deciding whether a species is beneficial and to be conserved, or injurious and to be condemned.

The Survey is further entrusted with the administration of the Migratory Bird

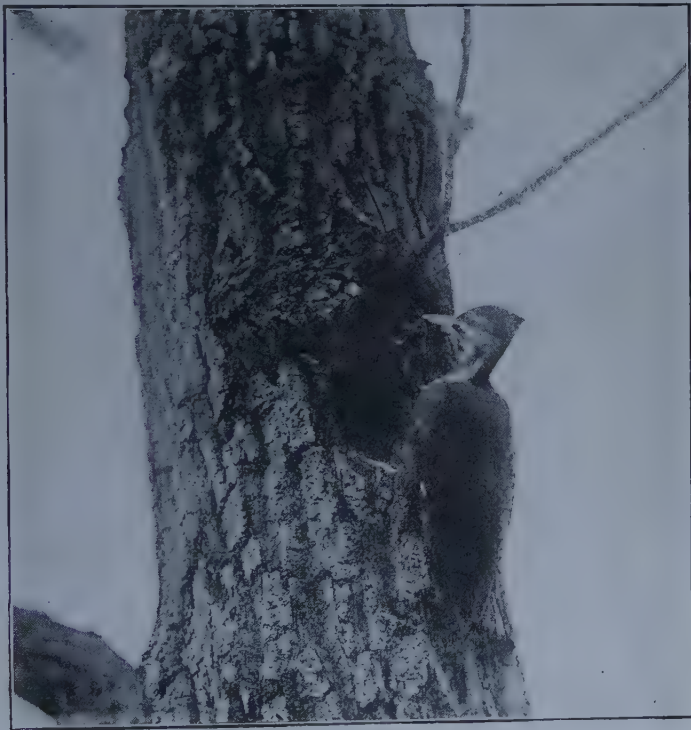
Law, with the care of our seventy bird reservations, and with so many other responsibilities that it is difficult to understand why similar Bureaus have not been established in countries having economic problems essentially like our own.—F. M. C.

CASSINIA: A BIRD ANNUAL. Proceedings of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, No. XXIII, 1919, pp. 1-55; 2 half-tones, ills., 1 chart.

During the year 1919, the D. V. O. C. held sixteen meetings with an average attendance of twenty-five members, or

joint meeting of these two clubs. Doubtless other common interests of both societies might be served by such reunions which could be held annually, and alternate between the two cities. Held in May, these meetings might lead to coöperation in the study of bird migration.

In this issue of 'Cassinia,' Wm. L. Baily presents a review of the ornithological achievements of the uncle after whom he was named, which makes it clear from whom the reviewer inherited his love of birds, and Samuel Scoville, Jr., con-



PILEATED WOODPECKER

Photographed by A. D. McGrew and reproduced by the courtesy of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club

about 20 per cent of its resident membership. Just why the Philadelphia organization should have over 120 resident members on its roll, while the New York Society musters but seventy-odd, is a problem in ornithological sociology which might well form a subject of debate at a

tributes a lively account of a hunt in May, 1919, in Centre County, Pennsylvania, for nests of the Pileated Woodpecker. Several were found and the photograph of one of these fine birds at the entrance to its home, which is here reproduced, was secured by A. D. McGrew.

The usual yearly report on the spring migration, local bird-notes, an abstract of the proceedings of the club at its sixteen meetings, club notes, a bibliography, and list of members conclude this well-edited publication.—F. M. C.

ABSTRACT [No. 32] OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. For the year ending March 9, 1920, pp. 1-39.

During the year covered by this Abstract, the Linnæan Society has held nineteen meetings with an average attendance of eleven members, or about 14 per cent of its resident membership. With the exception of several addresses, the matter presented before these meetings relates to local bird-life, and the data here printed doubtless will in time be incorporated in a list of the birds of the New York region which it is announced (p. 5) will be prepared by a committee of the Society.

Pages 18-30 are devoted to 'A Revision of the Seaside Sparrows,' by Ludlow Griscom and J. T. Nichols, whose intensive studies of this group, indoors and out, have resulted in the description of two new races (*Passerherbulus maritimus howelli*, Alabama, and *P. m. juncicola*, northwest Florida) and more definite knowledge of the range and relations of those which were previously known.

It is announced that this annual 'Abstract' will be succeeded by a 'Proceedings' issued as occasion requires. Pages 1-8 of the Proceedings, indeed, appeared July 15, 1920. We note that it bears the serial volume number of the Abstract and is consequently Volume XXXIII. It is devoted to descriptions of reptiles and amphibians, from the West Indies, in the American Museum. May we venture to suggest that this material should have appeared in an American Museum publication, while the funds of the Linnæan Society might be employed more advantageously in the publication of matter relating to the fauna in which most of its members are interested.—F. M. C.

FAMILIAR STUDIES OF WILD BIRDS THEIR HAUNTS AND HABITS. By F. N. WHITMAN, with many photographs by the author. Boston, Richard G. Badger. 8vo. pp. 1-85; numerous half-tones.

Over seventy beautifully reproduced photographs bear witness to Mr. Whitman's skill as a photographer, while the accompanying text bespeaks his keen sympathy with birds. In addition to pictures illustrating the home-life of birds; there are several of rather unusual character, notably one of a Bronzed Grackle in flight, and spirited portraits of the Brown Thrasher, Catbird, and Magpie.—F. M. C.



Bird-Lore

A Bi-Monthly Magazine

Devoted to the Study and Protection of Birds

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AUDUBON SOCIETIES

Edited by FRANK M. CHAPMAN

Contributing Editor, MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT

Published by D. APPLETON & CO.

Vol. XXIII Published February 1, 1921 No. 1

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Price in the United States, one dollar and fifty cents a year; outside the United States, one dollar and seventy-five cents, postage paid.

COPYRIGHTED, 1921, BY FRANK M. CHAPMAN

Bird-Lore's Motto:

A Bird in the Bush is Worth Two in the Hand

THE exhibit of paintings and photographs of birds which, thanks to the local committee of arrangements, was held in conjunction with the annual Congress of the American Ornithologists' Union, which convened in Washington November last, aroused so much interest that we hope future congresses may be made the occasion for similar exhibitions. They serve not only to introduce artists to the public, but personally, or through the medium of their work, they introduce artists to one another. Furthermore, they have a distinct value which should react favorably on the study of birds and incidentally on the A. O. U. itself. Philadelphia Committee please take notice!

Unfortunately the distance between the Congressional Library, where the pictures were placed, and the National Museum, where the A. O. U. was in session, was great enough to prevent many, the writer included, from returning to the exhibition after the opening night. At the best, one visit would not have warranted anything like a critical review of the work of the fifty or more artists and photographers shown, while the crowd on A. O. U. night prevented one from making a satisfactory examination of the many subjects displayed. We brought away, therefore, only impressions of an enthusiastic and appreciative audience and of a surprising lot of good bird portraits, including numbers by artists practically unknown in the ornithological world.

Most of the artists represented, however, are primarily painters of birds, the larger part of whose work has appeared as illustrations in ornithological publications, where, with identification as the chief end in view, the figures have been made as large and as detailed as possible. It was, therefore, doubtless to be expected that paintings of this nature would form the larger part of the exhibition; and the number and excellence of those shown is an assurance that we shall not lack for ornithological illustrators.

On the other hand, paintings which satisfactorily depicted the birds' haunts as well as the bird were few in number, and an artist without an interest in birds would doubtless have examined the collection with controlled enthusiasm. The need for bird portraits will exist as long as there are books and articles on birds to illustrate, but beyond and above this field there is another and even larger one occupied in the Old World by such men as Thorburn, Lodge, and Liljefors, a study of whose works we commend to American bird artists.

To one who recalls the very beginning of bird photography, and who remembers the first photographs of living birds shown before an A. O. U. Congress (secured with much difficulty by a committee appointed at the preceding Congress), the exhibit of bird photographs was astounding evidence of the part the camera has come to play in bird-study during the past twenty-five years. Nor could this exhibit adequately mark the advance which has been made since the motion-picture camera has been added to the bird-photographer's outfit.

This type of bird photography was, however, duly represented at the regular meetings of the Congress where Major Allan Brooks showed motion pictures of a surprising number of wild Trumpeter Swans, Norman McClintock, intimate studies of Egrets, White Ibises, Least Bitterns and Gallinules on the reservation of the National Association of Audubon Societies on Orange Lake, Florida, and Robert Cushman Murphy exhibited films depicting the bird-life of the guano islands off the Peruvian coast.

The Audubon Societies

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Edited by A. A. ALLEN, Ph.D.

Address all communications relative to the work of this department to the Editor, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

A BIRD IN THE SCHOOLROOM

Readers of BIRD-LORE and bird-lovers in general are always much more interested in wild free birds than they are in captive specimens, and naturally so. A bird in a cage, unless it be a Canary or some semi-domesticated species, is not happy, is not itself, and spends most of its time in an effort to escape. Even if it eventually becomes contented, observations made on its habits in captivity do not make the appeal that would the same observations if made in the field. The tendency, therefore, when a wild bird comes into one's possession, in one way or another, is to release it immediately without any attempt to learn from it. This is highly commendable unless one has a satisfactory place to confine it, but because of this feeling many a splendid opportunity has slipped through the fingers of teachers who would like to interest their children in the study of birds. For the captive bird offers opportunities for observation quite different but quite as valuable as those of the bird in the open. The wonderful adaptation of the bird to the life which it is designed to lead can scarcely be appreciated until it is observed at close range and even handled. In no better way can the parts of the bird and the arrangement of the feathers be learned and the lessons be given which lead to careful and accurate observation in the field.

Objection is sometimes raised to the keeping of a bird in the schoolroom on the grounds that it will distract the attention of the children from their lessons, but those who have tried it tell us that it works the other way. It often proves the best source of discipline for unruly children who can be bribed to pay attention to their studies in no better way than by being told that they will be allowed to watch the bird for a few minutes when the lesson is completed. The chief objection comes from the lack of a suitable place in which to keep the bird, but this is easily overcome when the schoolroom has what it ought to have, a 'terrarium,' a cage in which any sort of animal or plant may be kept. The ordinary bird-cage is not satisfactory because the large spaces between the bars permit the bird to get its bill and usually part of its head through and encourage it to try to escape. Thus it wears the feathers from the base of its bill and frays the feathers of its wings and tail and becomes a distressing sight, in addition to being a continual distraction to the children. The terrarium, on the other hand, which is a cage made of fly-screening, does not permit the bird to injure itself and discourages the bird at the outset from trying to escape.



THE BEST PLACE TO KEEP A BIRD IN THE SCHOOLROOM—A 'TERRARIUM.
THE TERRARIUM CAN BE PUT TO A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER USES
(Courtesy of the Cornell Rural School Leaflet)

Anything from a Hummingbird to a hen can be kept in it to advantage, and, at other times, it can be put to a great variety of uses. Anyone can build a terrarium, for if he has no skill whatsoever as a carpenter, he can purchase five adjustable window-screens and nail or hook four of them together for the sides and use one for the cover. The best type of terrarium, however, will have a strong frame covered with screening, a hinged top, and one side covered with glass through which one can watch more easily. A shallow metal tray or pan will form the bottom which will hold sand or soil. Such a terrarium will prove one of the most valuable pieces of equipment in the school.

These paragraphs, however, are not intended for a discourse on terraria, but on what may be learned from a captive bird. One need not wait for some wild bird to be brought into the school before giving a lesson, for a Canary or a domestic hen will serve the purpose equally well and can, therefore, be fitted in during the winter months when other opportunities for bird-work are scarce. —A. A. A.

THE BIRD AS A FLYING-MACHINE

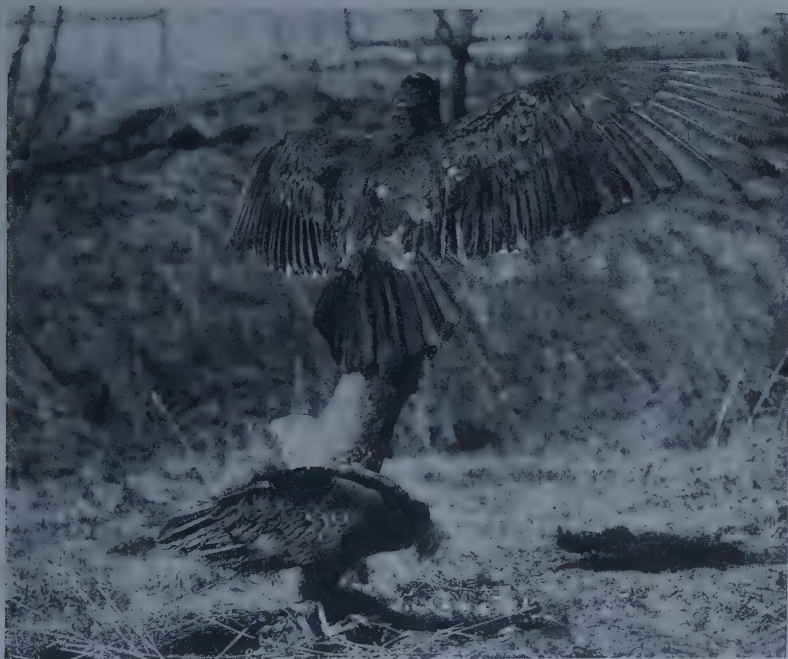
With Photographs by the Author

There can be no doubt that one of the most wonderful cases of adaptation to be found in all nature is that of the flying bird. The modifications which the entire structure of the bird has undergone in its development from the ancient lowly reptile have been controlled primarily by the requisites of an efficient flying-machine. Other needs have been sacrificed or made subservient to the requirements of flight, so that today, except for degenerate forms, the bird stands as the ideal heavier-than-air flight mechanism. It is little wonder that man, in his endeavor to learn to fly, went to the bird and tried to invent wings that would lift him from the ground. But wings, alone, do not make the bird nor account for its ability to defy the action of gravity. A man with wings is no more a bird and capable of flight than is a hat because it has feathers. It is not alone the fact that birds have wings that makes them capable of flight but it is the hundreds of little and big adaptations of their bodies, their legs, their tails, their heads, their very bones that lift them from the ground and drive them successfully through the air. It was not until these principles were thoroughly understood and applied that a real successful aëroplane was invented.

One cannot, of course, study the mechanism of flight with a captive bird in a terrarium or hope to explain in detail to children all the principles involved, but if one bears in mind a few of the principles that governed Mother Nature in moulding the bird so that it could fly, it will make the study of the structure of a bird fascinating rather than dry and uninteresting. When one visits a museum or a large aviary where birds from all parts of the world are assembled together, one is at first led to believe by their various sizes and shapes that they have little in common except wings and feathers. But when one examines them at all critically, he discovers that the apparent diversity of form is quite superficial, and that down underneath they are all fundamentally alike. Their different methods of securing food have given rise to different bills and feet, which we may consider at another time, but aside from these conspicuous parts, their structure is very similar. Let us see, therefore, what are the main requirements of an aëroplane and how these are met by the bird.

1. **LIGHTNESS:** Above all else, a flying-machine must be light. The materials used must be as light as compatible with strength and there must be no unnecessary materials or parts. So, in a bird, we find, developed from the crude

reptilian scales, the structures called feathers, which are as delicate as they are beautiful, but which, withal, are the strongest structures for their weight known. We cannot take space here for a discussion of their wonderful variety of form and color; we can merely call attention to their lightness, their strength, their durability, the beautifully accurate way in which they grow on the bird's wings and body, so that each one has a particular place and a particular manner in which to lay; overlapping certain other feathers and in turn being overlapped, producing the intricate color patterns of some birds and yet at all times, giving the greatest protection to the bird and involving no unnecessary weight.



A TURKEY VULTURE SUNNING ITSELF, ILLUSTRATING THE BROAD, ROUNDED WING BEST ADAPTED FOR SOARING

We cannot take space to discuss the arrangement of the flight quills which give the greatest possible resistance to the air on the downward stroke of the wing and the least resistance on the upward or non-effective stroke. We can merely suggest running one's fingers or a pencil through the flight quills of a fowl to show how easily it passes one way and with what resistance the other.

But there are other ways in which a bird is made light. Let some child bring to school the cleaned bones from a fowl that has served its purpose at Sunday dinner, not one of the bones, but all of them, for there are many lessons to be learned from them. One of the things that impresses us first is their unusual lightness. If we break one of them we see the reason: the marrow that

fills the bones of mammals is absent, the bones are hollow, and their walls, moreover, are thin. Here is another great saving in weight. They are, likewise, connected by air-sacs with the lungs and filled with air. These air-sacs fill every available space within the body of the bird that is not occupied by some organ and when they are all filled with air the bird becomes much lighter for its size.



A BLACK TERN AT ITS NEST, ILLUSTRATING THE LONG, NARROW WING ADAPTED TO GLIDING

Examine a bird's mouth and one finds not the slightest vestige of a tooth. The first birds had them but they all disappeared ages ago because they were heavy and required heavy jaws to support them and heavy muscles to manipulate them. A real, efficient flying bird could not have all this extra weight, so Mother Nature devised another method of grinding the bird's food and today it is done in the stomach, which is called the gizzard, and the bird's head weighs but little.

The first bird, likewise, had a long lizard-like tail with feathers along the sides but this, too, was heavy and so gradually it became shortened until today

all of the feathers are borne on one bone and the skeleton of the tail is very short. And so we might go on considering each and every part of the bird and we would discover how it has been made as light as its required strength would permit.

2. **STRENGTH:** If lightness were the only requirement of the flying-machine, it would be a simple matter to construct one, but, unfortunately, great strength is likewise required, and it is the combination of the two that is so difficult to achieve. The framework of the machine must be extremely strong to withstand the tremendous strains, and so we find, with the bird, that its framework or skeleton is the most rigid of all animal's. Bones fuse together to get greater strength and are reinforced by the development of new bones from mere bumps or processes to act as props. One cannot fully understand the many beautiful ways in which the bird's skeleton is strengthened unless he has some knowledge of the skeletons of other animals with which to compare it, and so here we can



A VIRGINIA RAIL, BALANCING ON A FENCE OF FLY-SCREENING,
ILLUSTRATING THE SHORT, ROUNDED WING

merely call attention to the rigidity of the bird's backbone and pelvis, the box-like form of the thorax with the ribs firmly fastened both to the backbone and to the breast bone, and further strengthened by overlapping processes. The familiar 'wishbone' is nothing more nor less than the two collar-bones fused together to give greater strength to the attachment of the wings, and so on.

If one examines the breast-bone of a bird, he discovers that it is not flat as in man, but has a relatively enormous ridge down the middle for the attach-

ment of muscles, the familiar breast muscles or white meat of the fowl. These are the powerful muscles that manipulate the wings, relatively hundreds of times more powerful than the similar muscles in man.

3. COMPACTNESS: A third requisite of a flying-machine is compactness, the heavier parts must all lie close to the center of gravity. There must be no



A BLUEBIRD IN FLIGHT, ILLUSTRATING THE WING OF AVERAGE PROPORTIONS
ADAPTED TO THE NORMAL METHOD OF FLIGHT

great weight on the wings or the tail or it will not be steady. This is most strikingly accomplished in the bird. We have already spoken of the shortening of the tail, the loss of teeth and heavy parts of the head, and the location of the flight muscles on the breast-bone instead of on the wings. These are all adaptations, not only to make the bird lighter, but also to bring the weight close to the center of gravity. What is true of the wings is likewise true of the legs. Birds do not have fat calves. Most of the muscles are on the upper leg close to the body, and, when necessary, they are prolonged to the tips of the toes as very light tendons, just as is done in the wings. The body itself is short and deep for the same reason of bringing the heavy liver, gizzard, and intestines as close to the center of gravity as possible.

4. POWER: A fourth requisite of a machine that will fly is power. Until gasoline was discovered and the gasoline engine, flight was impossible because the known engines and fuels were all too heavy. Great advance has been made in recent years in improving the engines, making them lighter and more powerful for the amount of fuel used, but still the great problem and the greatest drawback to long-continued flights is the weight of the fuel. An aëroplane can carry

sufficient gasoline to drive it only a relatively few hundred miles before it has to descend. But what of the birds? Think of the Golden Plover that starts on a non-stop trip from Nova Scotia to northern South America or from Alaska to the Hawaiian Islands, distances of over 2,500 miles, with only the fat stored up on their bodies to serve as fuel. Surely gasoline is not the last word in fuel for aëroplanes.

If one watches the captive bird closely, he can see the feathers of its breast and elsewhere pulsating in accord with the throbbing of the heart. If one counts the pulsations, he will learn how rapidly the heart of a bird beats compared with that of man, and that means how much more rapidly all of its processes work. The bird's temperature is normally nearly ten degrees higher than that of man, and that means that its tissues are burned up and replaced much more rapidly.



A DUCK HAWK PURSUING A SWALLOW, ILLUSTRATING WITH BOTH BIRDS THE MODERATELY LONG, POINTED WINGS BEST ADAPTED FOR SPEED OF LONG DURATION.

Photographed by H. H. Knight

and it means that energy in the form of muscular power is liberated much more rapidly. What a strange misshapen creature man would be if he had relatively the muscular power of a bird.

And so in these four respects, in their modifications for lightness, strength, compactness, and power, birds are all much alike in spite of their many apparent differences. But birds do not all fly alike or in equal amounts, nor are their modifications all carried to the same extreme. As is well known, some birds, like the Ostrich, the Penguins, and certain birds of New Zealand have lost entirely the power of flight; and birds like the domestic fowl are far inferior to the Hawk or the Eagle. It is interesting to note the differences in the flight of different groups of birds and to try to find differences in the structure of the birds or the shapes of their wings correlated with the differences. Thus, if we consider the wings of a Bluebird or a Crow as of normal or average proportions and their

method of flight by continuous beating of the wings, that normal to most birds, we find four general modifications correlated with specialized methods of flying. The first of these is that found among terrestrial birds like the domestic fowl, or the Ruffed Grouse that seldom fly except to escape their enemies when it is necessary that they should be able to rise quickly and fly very rapidly for short distances. They ordinarily do not fly very far. The type of wing developed among this class of birds is one that is much shorter than the average and rounder, and it is moved much more rapidly. It would be a distinct disadvantage for a bird that has to fly long distances to have this type of wing as it would soon tire, but it is approximated in many of the Flycatchers and Hawks, like the Sharp-shinned and Cooper's, that ordinarily lie in wait for their prey and dart out after it. With this type of wing they are able to develop full speed almost immediately. The wings of Rails are likewise of this type though, because of lack of use, their breast muscles have been reduced and their flight is weak.

The second type is very different being a large, broad, rounded wing, such as is found in the Eagles, Buzzards, and larger Hawks. It is adapted for soaring, and birds having this type of wing can maintain themselves in the air sometimes for hours without flapping their wings, merely by taking advantage of the upward currents of air and adjusting their wings accordingly. A third type of wing found among birds, that likewise enables them to take advantage of the air-currents, is the long, narrow wing, found best developed among the Albatrosses but also among the Gulls and Terns and other sea-birds that are on the wing a large part of the time. Among the Hawks, the Marsh Hawk and the Fish Hawk have longer and narrower wings than the others and they seldom soar and never lie in wait for their prey but spend their time sailing back and forth over the water or over the fields, for the long, narrow wing is best adapted for what may be called gliding. The fourth type is that of the pointed wing, usually broad at the base and moderately long. This wing is best adapted for speed of long duration and is that found among the Swallows and among the Falcons, birds that pursue their prey on the wing and strike it at full speed. They need to have full control of their flight at all times and to develop great speed, and the moderately long, pointed wing seems best adapted for this. Thus one might go on analyzing the differences among the wings of birds and perhaps find a reason for even the minor differences that are known to occur, but the differences that have been mentioned will suffice to make the wing of the bird in the schoolroom have some meaning and perhaps start some child delving for the reasons for that which he sees.—A. A. A.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the best way to keep a bird in the schoolroom?
2. Why is the ordinary bird-cage unsatisfactory?
3. What is meant by a 'terrarium'? Describe one.
4. What are four requisites of a flying-machine?
5. Name ten ways in which the weight of a bird is reduced.

6. Why do birds not have teeth?
7. Where is the bird's food ground up and why?
8. What is meant by the 'center of gravity'?
9. Describe five ways in which the weight of a bird is brought close to the center of gravity.
10. What is the framework of a bird called and how is it made strong?
11. In what form is energy stored up on the bird's body?
12. Why are birds able to fly long distances without stopping?
13. How far do some of them fly?
14. Do all birds fly alike?
15. Describe four different types of birds' wings and explain the kind of flight for which each is adapted.

FOR OR FROM YOUNG OBSERVERS

BIRD-STUDY AT HOME

Many people are discouraged in starting a bird-list because it seems such an undertaking. They have to walk two or three miles and then only see a few birds, but if you keep your eyes open and use your ears you need not go out of your own yard to see such birds as will start you well on your list. My yard is such a yard as you would find in the residence section quite near the heart of any large city. It is about 50 feet long by 25 feet wide. It is surrounded by a cherry, an elm and plum trees, together with a clump of large lilac bushes on one side, a poplar tree, lilac bushes and a flowering quince and shrubbery on the other. I try to protect the birds from their enemies and I have two baths to which have come Robins, English and Song Sparrows, Flickers, and Goldfinches. I also have four feeding-devices which have been patronized by Robins, Slate-colored Juncos, House Wrens, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, English, Song, Chipping, White-throated, and White-crowned Sparrows.

I had many interesting experiences in observing some of the birds. In the morning of May 18 I saw a Brown Creeper on a telegraph pole in another yard and went nearer to be sure of its identification. Coming back I scared up an Oven-bird. When I came home from school it was raining but that did not prevent me from seeing a Black-throated Blue Warbler, House Wren, and Wood Thrush. In the afternoon it stopped raining and I saw four Canada Geese. I had an interesting time with a Nashville Warbler in the quince bush. He would always keep on the other side from me and it was rather hard to identify him. When I saw some Pine Siskins eating the dandelion seeds I ran back for my camera, but while I was adjusting it they flew away. When I was dressing one morning I heard a Wood Pewee and looking out of the window found him perched on a telegraph wire.

Forty different kinds of birds were seen in the garden between March and August.—RICHARD M. CHASE (age 12 years), *Rochester, N. Y.*

[This is an excellent record for a city garden. Who can do better?—A. A. A.]

BIRD-NOTES FROM MISSISSIPPI

Not having seen any notes in BIRD-LORE from Mississippi I thought some of BIRD-LORE readers would like to know of my experience in bird-study.

I have had good success with feeding-boards and bird-baths. The Cardinals, Bob-Whites, and White-throated Sparrows were numerous though the latter only during the winter, going north when spring came.

During the nesting season I found many bird-nests. They are as follows: 10 Mockingbird's, 6 Blue Jay's, 8 Purple Martin's, 6 Brown Thrasher's, 2 Cardinal's, 1 Towhee's, 1 Orchard Oriole's, 2 Bob-White's, 2 Nighthawk's, 4 Loggerhead Shrike's, 2 Red-headed Woodpecker's, 1 Brown-headed Nuthatch's, 1 Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher's, 1 Mourning Dove's, 1 Meadowlark's, and 1 Chimney Swift's.

The Mourning Dove's nest was built on the ground and when the eggs hatched the ants ate the young. Both Cardinal's nests contained but three eggs while last year there were four eggs in all the Cardinal's nests I found. There were twenty eggs in one of the Bob-White's nests and fifteen in the other.

Some of the above nests we photographed, one of which contained a Cowbird's egg. When the figs got ripe I put some on my feeding-boards and the Mockingbird ate them.

I am the editor of a bird-study column in the county newspaper which is published once a week. I was the president of a Junior Audubon Bird Club last year and hope to establish one this year.

One of my friends and I have made a bird sanctuary of about ten acres. We have five feeding-boards, many bird-houses, one bird-bath, and right through the center of the woods is a small stream. I have made five more bird-houses already for next year.—LEONARD DANIEL HARDY (age, 13 years), *Gulfport, Miss.*

[BIRD-LORE readers will congratulate Leonard Hardy upon his activity and success in discovering birds' nests and will quite envy him his opportunities for watching them. Ants constitute a form of bird enemy that our northern birds are seldom troubled with. Will some of our other southern friends tell us their experiences.—A. A. A.]

A BLUE JAY STORY

Nellie Small and her mother were spending the winter in Colorado and while there Nellie made the acquaintance of 'Sammy', the Blue Jay.

Sammy is generally considered a naughty bird but Nellie grew to like him very much before she had known him long. He proved by his actions that he could be a gallant fellow and a friend to the weaker and more timid members of his band.

Nellie and her mother lived near the mountains in a cabin which was surrounded by large pine trees and at a short distance flowed a clear mountain stream.

Every morning Nellie went to the little stream for a pail of water. At first Sammy and his companions, who spent a great deal of their time in the tree tops above the brook, kept very quiet when she appeared, watching her carefully. Knowing Jays to be curious she placed a small dish of cornbread, broken in pieces, on the fence some distance from the house.

It was not long before Sammy flew down to investigate. His squawk to the others was answered and a half dozen Jays were soon enjoying a fine breakfast. Several mornings of such feeding convinced the birds that she was their friend and soon her appearance was greeted by a chorus of squawks from the tops of the trees.

As she passed along the trail to the brook the birds flew from tree to tree, calling down to her not to forget that cornbread. If, on entering the cabin she did not immediately reappear, Sammy, larger and bolder than his friends, would fly to the ground where he could be seen from the window. Stalking back and forth he would cast anxious glances toward the door, his bravery seconded from the tree top. His friends could 'root' for him if they couldn't help him.

When Nellie came out he would fly to a safe distance among the branches above until she returned to the house. Then, darting down several times, he would carry pieces of bread to the timid ones in the tree. He must have portioned out the bread, for the other birds rarely came so near the house.

As the days grew colder and the snow deeper, they were driven by hunger to come nearer and soon learned the exact spot on the fence where she kept their dish. To avoid going out so early in the morning she would fill the dish late the evening before, then, jumping out of bed as soon as she awakened, would watch them from the window. Each bird would shovel away the snow with his bill, seize a piece of bread, and fly to the tree where he ate it at his leisure.

Nellie grew very fond of Sammy, who seemed to be the captain of this Blue Jay company, and tried various ways of enticing him nearer the house. One day, when she knew the Jays were aloft, she went to the fence in front of the house, much nearer than where she had been in the habit of placing the food. Placing several bits of bread on the gate-post she ran into the house and waited for Sammy to appear.

Soon he began flying about overhead, darting and squawking, afraid to venture so near. Finally, almost on the wing, he seized a piece. Having settled his plumage after such a daring act, he flew down again, less cautiously, and took another piece. After a few days he would often perch on the post and send friendly glances toward the window.

By this time Nellie believed that he knew she was his friend, but she wanted to try him still further. She scattered some grains of corn, nice, large, yellow grains, from the fence to the porch.

Sammy watched her from a safe distance. He was 'game' but very much frightened. He flew down and ate the first few grains, looked cautiously about, crept nearer, flattened his topnot, spread his wings and fairly crawled to the

step to secure the last grain. Then with an air of bravery which was funny to see he flew to the fence, settled his plumage and jeered at the timid ones in the tree.

From that time Nellie placed his bread on the porch railing. For a day or two he was afraid to venture so near, as the rail was just below the window, then began to come very early in the morning, gobbled the crumbs and fled.

One evening Nellie forgot her pet until morning. During the night about two inches of snow had fallen. When she looked out and thought of Sammy she decided to wait and see what he would do. Soon he flew down and began tossing away the snow with his bill. Faster and faster he flirted but no crumbs appeared. When the bare railing showed and Sammy knew that he was forgotten, he was angry. He began to scold. The more he scolded the more angry he became. He fairly quivered as he sat and squawked.

Nellie laughed but resolved that he should soon have his breakfast.

Nellie thought Sammy a very wise bird, don't you?—ESTHER L. ROSENBERGER, *San Carlos, Ariz.*

[Nellie's experience in enticing the timid Blue Jays to the window shows how even the wariest birds will finally respond to kindness and lose a large measure of their fear.—A. A. A.]

A ROBIN'S NEST AND FAMILY

This Robin's nest, we observed, was in the fork of a white oak tree about 40 feet from the ground and was made of grass and mud. We began our observations when the young were about six or seven days old, on August 3, and kept a one-hour's feeding record for three days. The first day, August 3, they were fed eight times in the hour that we watched, the male feeding five times and the female three. Owing to the extreme height of the nest we were never able to see very well the kind of food but the few times that we did see, it was usually grubs. On August 5, when the young were eight days old, we made our next observation. This time, also, they were fed eight times in the hour, only the male and female each fed an equal number of times. On August 6, we made our last observation. Only seven feedings were made, five by the male and two by the female. Feedings usually lasted about one or one and a half minutes and often came immediately following each other but sometimes five or even ten minutes elapsed between feedings. In chilly weather one would feed and then remain on the nest until the other came in order to keep the young birds warm. Only once did we see any nest-cleaning, then the female went to the nest to feed and then went away with some small white thing in her bill. We did not see her drop it. Perhaps nest-cleaning was done later in the day. Two days later the young had flown and we were denied the especial pleasure of seeing them leave the nest.—CORNELIA DOZIER (age, 15 years).

{This is the way to become really familiar with a bird by watching it at its nest and making careful notes of all that transpires.—A. A. A.]



WOOD PEWEE AT HOME
Photographed by Herbert K. Job

BROWN CREEPER

By T. GILBERT PEARSON

The National Association of Audubon Societies

EDUCATIONAL LEAFLET NO. 104

Few birds are more modest and retiring in their habits than the Brown Creeper. Its life is passed creeping about the trunks of trees, and when alarmed by the approach of an intruder will often remain stationary and thus avoid detection. Its notes are few and the song of the male so low that it is rarely heard. The bird is altogether so difficult to see and to hear, and blends so perfectly with its wild surroundings, that even a trained observer will often pass near one without learning of its presence.

The Brown Creeper is from 5 to 5¾ inches long. Nearly one-half of this length is taken up by the long tail which is stiff and bristly at the end, not unlike the tail of a Woodpecker. The bill is about ¾ inch in length, slender, rounded, and slightly curved. It serves the bird well, for it is of the greatest use in exploring the small, deep crevices of the bark in quest of food. In color the Creeper is brown above and streaked lengthwise with white. Two wide whitish bars cross each wing. The rump is light rusty red. Beneath, from bill to tail, the bird is white. The brown-streaked back of a Creeper, clinging motionless to the bark of a forest tree, presents a mark not easily seen by one who is unaware that a bird is hiding there in open view.

In the greater part of its range in the United States, people see this little tree, mouse-like, bird only during the colder portions of the year, for its summer home is farther north. It is often found in companies of three or four—family groups, possibly—and very frequently associated with a band of Chickadees, Nuthatches, and Downy Woodpeckers.

In feeding, the Brown Creeper climbs along the bark of trees by means of little jumps or hitches. Generally it begins about 2 feet from the ground, and, as it moves upward, it examines critically the cracks and crevices of the rough bark. Usually it also moves slightly sidewise, so that by the time it is among the limbs, often 20 feet or more from the ground, it has circled the tree two or three times. Rarely it will creep along some large limb, but more generally, when reaching the region of the tree trunk from which the limbs grow, it will fly to another tree close by. Alighting near the base, it again begins its upward climb.

While the bird is well known to be an eater of insects and their eggs and larvæ, but little has been learned regarding just what insect food it most prefers. It is known, however, to eat ants, sawflies, spiders, and, to some extent, the seeds of the scrub pine.

Its usual cry is a fine *chip* or *screeep*, the sound of which has often been likened to the call-notes of the Golden-crowned Kinglet. Its song has been heard in the spring and summer by some naturalists who have penetrated the forests

to its nesting-haunts. Forbush describes this as "a sweet, wild, indescribable song." William Brewster, who studied the bird much in the nesting-season, has left on record his impressions of its singing. In a bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, published in 1879, he wrote: "Though one of the sweetest that ever rises in the thickets of the northern forests, it is never a very conspicuous song. This is due to the fact that the song is short and by no means powerful, but its tones are so exquisitely pure and tender that I have never heard it without a desire to linger in the vicinity until it has been many times repeated. It consists of a bar of four notes, the first of moderate pitch, the second lower and less emphatic, the third rising again, and the last abruptly falling, but dying away in an indescribable plaintive cadence like the soft sigh of the wind among the pine boughs. I can compare it to no other bird-voice that I have ever heard."

The nest of the Brown Creeper is made of sticks, strips of bark, cobwebs, plant down, and other materials. It is sometimes placed in hollow trees, but much more often the birds hide it between a strip of loose bark and the body of the tree or stump to which it still clings.

In the *Auk* magazine for April, 1905, appears this interesting account of a search made by Frederic H. Kennard for a Creeper's nest in Massachusetts:

"On May 12, 1904, at about dusk, while Mr. Kennard was in the top of a red maple on the edge of a swamp in Canton, inspecting a Hairy Woodpecker's nest, he heard the call-notes of a pair of Brown Creepers as they flitted through the woods behind him. He did not see the birds, much less follow them, but only was able to note the direction in which they apparently flew.

"Two days later, however, on May 14, after finding one nest in a swamp 2 miles away, we determined to have a look for this pair, which we guessed were probably breeding in a certain cedar swamp. The quest seemed nearly hopeless, but we had an afternoon to spare, and waded in accordingly.

"The water was deep, the trees were thick, and the swamp particularly dark, as it was cloudy, while the leaves that were then bursting forth added very materially to our difficulties. However, after an hour, we at last thought we heard one of the call-notes of the Creeper, a note that closely resembles that soft call which Chickadees often utter when feeding and which differs somewhat from the Creeper's ordinary Kinglet-like call. After considerable search we finally discovered the Creeper, and the discovery seemed to be mutual, for he allowed us to light our pipes and sit down and watch him for about fifteen minutes, during which he never stirred until, apparently making up his mind that we were harmless, he moved on. The trees and bushes were so thick, and his movements so rapid, that it was impossible to keep an eye on him all the time, and we often had to content ourselves with merely a general idea of his whereabouts. When all at once we realized that two birds had come upon the scene, our difficulties were doubled, each of us trying to watch one bird, and often finding that we were watching the other's, particularly after the male had

mixed things up by feeding the female, which he did at intervals. However, one of them finally flew to a hard pine stub, some 10 feet from where one of us was standing, and disappeared beneath a long strip of bark about 6 feet above the water.

"One of us climbed on the other's shoulders and peeking in, found that the nest contained six fresh eggs. This nest could never have been discovered had it not been for the bird's kindness in leading us to it, as it was absolutely hidden behind a very large strip of bark, while the stub stood in the middle of a very thick tangle, so thick in fact that we were unable to photograph it, as we could not do so without cutting away a lot of trees, shrubs, etc., and we had no hatchet."

P. B. Philipp, who has made much study of the habits of the Brown Creeper, in a recent letter to the writer, made the following statement regarding some of his observations.

"For anyone who is not afraid of wetting his feet in the ice-water freshets of early spring, a more or less intimate acquaintance with the Brown Creeper is not difficult.

"At this season this little feathered gleamer frequents wet woodland or bottom lands, which overflow and in which there are dead trees with loose-hanging bark. Such places are usually remote from human habitation and visited only by wandering muskrat hunters and hardy bird observers.

"Here, in mid-April, when the maples are putting on their spring dress of red blossoms, and the skunk-cabbage is pushing its nose out of the muck, you will hear a thin, plaintive song of three or four notes, different from any other bird in these solitudes. Careful watch will disclose the source of the strange song, and you will see a small brown bird closely hugging the rough bark of some tree. A good way to find the bird is to watch the bases of the trees near where the song appears to come, for the Creeper usually begins low down when it starts to climb.

"On account of the character of its haunts it is often passed by, and it is much commoner than it would appear to be from published records. Most of the birds we see in the vicinity of New York City are migrants on their way to the spruce and fir bogs of Canada. Some, however, stay with us to breed in favored places. Such a locality is a certain swamp near Newton, N. J. Here the bird is a regular breeder. The swamp is timbered with ash, elm, and maple, and has a heavy undergrowth. Many of the trees have been killed by repeated flooding, and the loosened bark has cracked and sprung outward from the trunks, making the nesting-places which this bird most frequently selects. A nest there found is typical. It was placed behind a piece of bark which had separated from the trunk sufficiently to permit the passage of the bird, and quite a bit of engineering skill was employed in its construction. First there was built a foundation of dead twigs criss-crossed and interlaced with bits of dead wood and bark secured together with cobwebs and fine strips of plant-down, some

six inches deep and filling the space between the bark and the tree trunk. The lowermost twigs were stretched across the space and acted as braces for the material placed above them. On this foundation was built a tiny cup of fine dried grass, well matted together, lined with very fine fibers, and fine strips of inner bark as the shreds from dead cedars. This nest was placed in a dead maple tree three feet above the water in a very wet part of the swamp, and on May 3, 1913, contained five eggs, white, sparsely specked with light brown and amber. Sometimes the bird will lay six or seven in a nest.

"The female of those pairs that I have watched, does the nest-building and is accompanied by the male while gathering and arranging material. Both birds feed the young and are very tame and unsuspicious. One pair I found in northern New Brunswick unconcernedly visited the nest while observed from a distance of ten or twelve feet.

"Nesting in the latitude of New York City is early and the young hatch in late May. When newly out of the egg they are tiny creatures with a covering of blackish natal down. When grown and out of the nest they appear to stay with the old birds for a time, and I have seen whole families in late June creeping about the tree trunks in their characteristic way."

The Brown Creeper breeds chiefly in Canada as far West as Manitoba and in United States as far South as Nebraska and New Jersey; also along the Alleghany Mountains southward into North Carolina. This bird belongs to the family *Certhiidae* or Creepers, of which about twelve distinct species are known. They are all confined to the Old World with the exception of the Brown Creeper, which is found in North America. It is divided into five subspecies or climatic varieties. It is migratory. At Washington, D. C., for example, it is known only as a winter visitant, arriving about September 21 and leaving about May 1.



The Audubon Societies

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Edited by T. GILBERT PEARSON, President

Address all correspondence, and send all remittances, for dues and contributions, to the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York City.
Telephone, Columbus 7327

T. GILBERT PEARSON, <i>President</i>	
THEODORE S. PALMER, <i>First Vice-President</i>	WILLIAM P. WHARTON, <i>Secretary</i>
FREDERIC A. LUCAS, <i>Second Vice-President</i>	JONATHAN DWIGHT, <i>Treasurer</i>
SAMUEL T. CARTER, JR., <i>Attorney</i>	

Any person, club, school or company in sympathy with the objects of this Association may become a member of it, and all are welcome.

Classes of Membership in the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals:

\$5 annually pays for a Sustaining Membership
\$100 paid at one time constitutes a Life Membership
\$1,000 constitutes a person a Patron
\$5,000 constitutes a person a Founder
\$25,000 constitutes a person a Benefactor

FORM OF BEQUEST:—I do hereby give and bequeath to the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals (Incorporated), of the City of New York.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS IN GREAT DANGER

Few people in the United States today realize that commercial interests which for years have sought to gain access to the National Parks have at last broken through the strong cordon of protection hitherto thrown around the parks by Congressional action and public sentiment. These raiders must be repelled and our nineteen great National Parks held intact.

Listen to this! At the last session of Congress a provision was inserted in the Water Power Bill, which turned over to three members of the President's Cabinet the authority to grant water-power concessions in National Parks. *This bill is now a law!* Only two votes, therefore, are now required to admit the enemies of the wild parks to an orgy of destruction and desolation.

THE REPEAL BILL OF SENATOR JONES

Very naturally this Cabinet Committee is being besieged by requests for permission to enter the National Parks for the purpose of building dams, power-houses, and other constructions for the utilization of the water for power development purposes. Two of these requests have come from Los Angeles where commercial inter-

ests are seeking to gain access into the beautiful Yosemite National Park. This portion of the Water Power Bill must, of course, be repealed and it should be stated here that on December 7, 1920, Senator Jones of the state of Washington introduced into the United States Senate a bill for the purpose. At the time of going to press this bill had not been advanced. It goes without saying that it will meet with strong opposition by those moneyed interests who would exploit the parks.

THE DESTRUCTIVE SMITH BILL

On February 11, 1920, Mr. Smith, of Idaho, introduced a bill to permit the building of a dam in the Falls River basin in the southwestern part of the Yellowstone National Park, with a view of making a reservoir covering 8,000 acres and then use the water for irrigation purposes across the park line in the state of Idaho. This measure was passed by the United States Senate, after a Committee hearing at which A. P. Davis, Chief of the Bureau of the United States Reclamation Service, stated that this little-known region was largely swamp land and therefore of little or no interest to tourists. Continuing on

its course, this bill has been reported favorably by the House Committee to which it was referred, and it is at this time waiting in the House for final action.

During the past summer, William C. Gregg, a life member of this Association, fitted out and headed an expedition into the Falls River region. His findings are set forth in an article which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* for November 20, 1920. He states that he found this was not a territory of swamps but a beautiful upland meadow traversed by streams filled with fish, a territory in which game is abundant, and a region that would afford beautiful camping sites for at least 10,000 tourists. A few miles of dirt road from the upper geyser basin would open this new territory to motor parties. He found along the edges of the basin no less than forty waterfalls, cascades, and hot springs, some of which would be destroyed and the most of the others rendered inaccessible should this unsightly reservoir be created. This Smith Bill *must be killed!*

THE NEW WALSH BILL

Already other commercial interests are looking forward to repeating the benefit from the precedent they expect to be set by Congress in passing this measure.

Senator Walsh, of Montana, has introduced in the Senate a bill to dam the Yellowstone River where it flows out of the Yellowstone Lake. The idea is to accumulate water here during the flood season and let it off later for irrigation purposes in Montana. Of course, dams could be built on this river outside the Park, but this would mean the flooding of private lands that would have to be paid for. If the dam can be built inside the park no private expense would be attached to the flooded lands, hence from the standpoint of that class of our citizens who are willing to destroy anything of interest or esthetic beauty if money can be made thereby, all these propositions appear eminently worth while, and their consummation is, by them, to be devoutly hoped for.

The National Association of Audubon

Societies, the National Parks Association, the National Civic Association, and some other public-spirited institutions, as well as many thousands of unorganized individuals, do not see the subject in this monetary light. This Association is fighting these park propositions as hard as it can. We have recently made a call among our members and others for funds to use in arousing the public to the imminent danger that threatens our National Parks. About \$4,000 have been collected to date, and this money is being used in circulars, publicity, traveling expenses of speakers, and such other items as incidentally arise in connection with the campaign.

I have referred above to three distinct bills pending in our United States Congress. It will help matters very materially if our members write to their Senators and Congressmen and express their hope, first, that the bill of Senator Jones, intended to take out of the Water Power Bill, the words "National Parks and National Monuments" will become a law. Second, that the bill by Congressman Smith of Idaho, intending to build a reservoir in the southwestern part of the Yellowstone Park, and which bill is now pending in the House of Representatives, shall be repealed; and third, that the Walsh Senate bill, to dam Yellowstone River, shall be defeated. We are told, on what we believe to be competent authority, that there are no less than a dozen splendid dam-sites in the Yellowstone Park, and, if commercial interests are allowed to use one of these, a precedent will be set for a vast disfiguration and despoilation of America's greatest natural beauty area.

Anyone interested in the preservation of the wild natural beauties of America's choicest spots included in National Parks, or who cares for the preservation of the wild life within their boundaries, should by all means communicate their views to their Senators and Congressmen. This Association has no means of fighting such detrimental matters except by the weapon of public sentiment, and public sentiment freely expressed in Washington always has its effect.

MOVING PICTURES NOW AVAILABLE FOR FLORIDA AUDIENCES

Norman McClintock, the well-known nature photographer, of Pittsburgh, will be available for moving-picture lectures in Florida during the months of February and March. His addresses will be fully illustrated with remarkably beautiful and interesting moving pictures of Florida bird-life. His collection of these subjects was very much enriched by his studies at the Association's protected Heron and Egret

colony in Orange Lake during the past summer. Any members or friends of the Association who are spending the winter in Florida and who would like to make local arrangements for having the pictures shown are invited to communicate with the home office of the Association at 1974 Broadway, New York, or directly with Norman McClintock, 504 Amberson Ave., Pittsburgh.

ILLEGAL TO GIVE CHILDREN AIR-GUNS

We so often see air-guns in the hands of children that it is thought wise to bring before the attention of our readers the fact that there is a provision in the Penal Code of the State of New York, that makes it illegal to give an air-gun to any person under the age of sixteen years. It is also illegal for any person under the age of sixteen to carry or have in possession such air-gun.

"SECTION 1896—L. 1913 ch. 608.

"A person who manufactures, or causes to be manufactured, or sells*or keeps for sale, or offers, or gives, or disposes of any instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as a black-jack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, bludgeon, or metal

knuckles, to any person; or a person who offers, sells, loans, leases, or GIVES any gun, revolver, pistol or other fire-arm or any air-gun, spring-gun or other instrument or weapon in which the propelling force is a spring or air or any instrument or weapon commonly known as a toy pistol or in or upon which any loaded or blank cartridges are used, or may be used, or any loaded or blank cartridges or ammunition therefor to any person under the age of sixteen years, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"SECTION 1897—L. 1913, ch. 608.

"Any person under the age of sixteen years, who shall have in his possession, any of the articles named or described in the last section, which is forbidden therein to offer, sell, loan, lease or give to him, shall be guilty of juvenile delinquency."

FOR A UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

On December 8, 1920, Congressman McDuffy, of Alabama, introduced in the House of Representatives a bill intended to create a new Cabinet officer to be known as 'Secretary of Conservation.' The bill arranges for the usual machinery for the creating of a new department of Government, and provides that this department shall have jurisdiction over the Forest Service, and Bureau of Biological Survey, now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture; also the Geological Survey and the National Parks Service, now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior; and the Bureau of

Fisheries, now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce.

The bill also provides for the creation of a new bureau to be known as the 'Bureau of Birds and Game.' The Department is to be supplied with a legal office in charge of a solicitor. The duties and authorities of the proposed Department of Conservation are also set forth in detail.

Prominent among the sponsors for the bill is Hon. John H. Wallace, Jr., of Alabama who for many years has been active and energetic as State Game Warden of that Commonwealth.

KILLING DUCKS BY AÉROPLANE

A few weeks ago, the Pathe weekly news film, in moving-picture houses all over the country, showed a Duck-hunt by aéroplane. In the picture two or three planes swooped over the marshes and when the Ducks arose in clouds the planes dashed among them. It was easy to see that many were killed by striking against the wires or other parts of the machines. The picture closed with a statement that it is estimated 2,000 Ducks were killed that day in this manner.

Upon hearing of this the President of the Association secured a copy of the film and it was shown to a number of interested people in the lecture hall of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. We at once took up the matter with the Biological Survey, for to take Ducks from aëroplanes is illegal under the Federal Law. Dr. E. W. Nelson, the Survey's Chief, replied that the subject was already under investigation, and that agents were on the ground seeking to apprehend these violators of the law. Complaint at the same time was made to

the California State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, and the Executive Officer of the Commissioner, Charles A. Vogelsang, replied that he sent a warden to investigate but was unable to get evidence that any Ducks were killed by gun-fire from the planes, therefore no action was brought by the state authorities. We are still hoping for action by the Federal Government.

In the January number of *Popular Mechanics* there appeared an extended article, with many illustrations, telling of this and similar big hunts carried on in the rice-fields in the Sacramento Valley, by aviators who it seems are employed by rice-growers to keep the Ducks frightened from the fields. The writer tells of going on one of these trips and how he was constantly spattered with the blood of Ducks killed by the propellers of aëroplanes. It is a gruesome story and among other things well illustrates the point that there is still vast need for Audubon Society work in this beloved country of ours.

INDIANA AUDUBON SOCIETY

We have had a very excellent year and note a marked increase in public interest for bird-protection. Our Society has been instrumental in having established a number of private bird sanctuaries throughout the state, and, in coöperation with the State Conservation Commission, has had every public park and state reservation converted into a bird sanctuary where bird-food is supplied in winter and nesting-sites erected in spring.

The annual meeting at Martinsville, Ind., May 20-22, was one of the best ever held by the Society. The program consisted of a very interesting illustrated lecture by Hon. Amos W. Butler, a series of dinner conferences, at which matters of vital interest were thoroughly discussed and many helpful suggestions made, addresses in the schools, a bird-walk, and a public

meeting addressed by Richard Leiber, Director of the Conservation Commission of the state of Indiana, on 'Bird Conservation,' and Miss Roussou McClelland on 'Bird Work in the Schools.'

Our Society desires to acknowledge its indebtedness to our new State Conservation Commission, whose activities in enforcing the laws has done much to call attention to the importance and economic necessity of conserving our bird-life. We coöperate with the Commission in every way possible, and we are encouraged to hope that before long the Commission will secure the services of a trained ornithologist to supervise bird-conservation work in the state. Our Society was never more enthusiastic or active and we are looking forward to a most successful year.—FRANK C. EVANS, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE FOREST HILLS GARDENS (N. Y.) AUDUBON SOCIETY

The two outstanding things accomplished by our local Audubon Society the last year are: First, a change in the form of government, and second more emphasis upon the junior activities. The work is now done through committees appointed by the president instead of by a board of trustees. The main advantage is that the different committees meet as often as is necessary in small groups and there is a quicker and more efficient transaction of business. The names of the committees are: Publicity, Field and Educational Work, School and Junior Work, and Bird Enemies. The officers of the Society are: President, Mrs. George Smart; Vice-President, Mrs. I. A. Washburne; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss M. E. Knevels.

A contest held in the schools to determine how much the children knew about local birds showed more need of education,

and the Society had H. C. Button of the New York State School of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, come to the Gardens and give talks on birds to groups of children from each grade, showing pictures and adapting his instruction to the age and comprehension of each group. This same instruction was also given in the Kew-Forest School. It is planned to keep on with this kind of instruction. Fifty pounds of mixed grain were distributed in the early spring when late storms do much harm to the migratory birds. Our future work would seem to lie in the unification of all the bird-protective activities on Long Island so that the parks, cemeteries and golf-links might form a chain of natural preserves extending the length of the Island.—MARY EASTWOOD KNEVELS, *Secretary*.

THE BURROUGH'S AUDUBON NATURE CLUB OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

The past year has been the most prosperous in the history of the Club. During the winter indoor meetings were held in Reynolds Library, and considerable interest was manifested in the illustrated bird-talks given by our president, William B. Hoot. The climax of interest and attendance was reached when the bird-hikes began in May. The last one was attended by nearly one hundred members and friends. During past years no hikes were held in July and August. This year by unanimous request of members two were held each month from May to October inclusive. About 120 species of birds were seen and identified.

Complying with the request from the National Association, copies of a protest against the measure known as the Smith Bill, intended to turn over a large tract of Yellowstone National Park for a reservoir, were circulated and signed by everyone present. The copies were then sent to

our Senator and Representatives in Congress.

Membership day was celebrated October 23. It was for members only and all who attended had to have their membership card. This resulted in bringing in quite a large number of new members, and the payment of dues by old ones. A car was chartered and about seventy-five members went to Canandaigua and enjoyed a most delightful walk through the spacious and interesting grounds at Sonnenberg. This fall, Audubon bird-charts were donated to several of the rural schools, and it was very gratifying to see with what interest and enthusiasm the pupils and teachers accepted them. In each school nearly every child manifested a desire to become a member of the Junior Audubon Society. In one school the pupils are saving their pennies to buy a bird-fountain next spring.—HARRIET GANUNG, *Secretary*.

**New Life Members Enrolled from
October 20, 1920 to January 1, 1921**

August, Harmon S.
Barlow, Dr. W. Jarvis
Barney, D. Newton
Bibb, William G.
Blodgett, Mrs. William T.
Brady, James C.
Carlisle, Geo. L., Jr.
Church, Charles T.
Church, F. E.
Douglass, Mrs. Charles
DuBois, Miss Katharine
Dunbar, Miss L. H.
Erlanger, Sidney C.
Evans, Dr. Evan M.
Farr, Miss Shirley
Field, Mrs. Isaac N.
Foot, Sandford D.
Goodwin, Mrs. James J.
Gosline, W. A., Jr.
Gregg, Wm. C.
Harkness, Mrs. W. L.
Haynes, William DeF
Hill, Clarence H.
Hitchcock, Francis R.
Hobbs, Jasper J.
Hosmer, Mrs. Estelle de Peyster
Jennings, Mrs. Walter
Law, Mrs. Robert, Jr.
Lee, Charles N.
Lincoln, E. K.
McLane, Miss Catharine M.
McLean, Mrs. James
Mattlage, Charles Henry
Miller, Mrs. Galbraith, Jr.
Otis, William A.
Prentice, Ellsworth
Winslow, Miss Maria L. C.
Woolman, Henry, N., Jr.

**New Sustaining Members Enrolled from
October 20, 1920 to January 1, 1921**

Adams, Miss Marian H.
Akeley, Carl E.
Amory, John J.
Bacot, John V., Jr.
Bailey, Edward P.
Baily, Henry P.
Baker, Mrs. Arthur N.
Bascom, Chas. E.
Beck, L. H.
Beckman, H. C.
Begg, Mrs. W. R.
Bell, C. Edward
Benjamin, Wm. M.
Bennett, Rosanne D.
Bennett, Winchester
Bensel, J. A.
Benziger, Miss Lulu
Biggs, Hermann M.
Bishop, H. R.

Blaine, George Bassett
Blair, Parker
Blattner, D. D.
Blayney, W. N. W.
Bliss, Arthur E.
Boit, Mrs. John E.
Bonfils, F. G.
Bonties, Mrs. H. P.
Borden, Norman E., Jr.
Bortell, Mrs. G. C.
Brackett, Mrs. W. R.
Bradley, Mrs. E. C.
Brooks, Fred E.
Brown, Ernest B.
Buckley, B. Lord
Burdett, Mrs. W. W.
Burhorn, Edwin
Burr & Burton Seminary
Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H
Cady, John D.
Caldwell, C. A.
Callaway, Fuller E.
Candlin, Asa G.
Capen, Wallace C.
Capron, C. Day
Card, W. H.
Carden, George A.
Carlebach, Walter M.
Carroll, Mrs. John F.
Catchings, Master Waddill, Jr.
Chadsey, Miss Edith W.
Chambers, W. L.
Chapin, S. B.
Chapman, Miss Nancy
Chase, Arthur Taft
Chouteau, Auguste, Jr.
Christophersen, Louis P.
Chubb, S. Harmsted
Church, Austin
Clark, F. Ambrose
Clarke, James King
Cleveland, Dr. Clement
Cobb, Edward F.
Coffin, Francis A.
Cone, Mrs. Jeanette
Conover, H. B.
Cook, Amsel G.
Cordier, Dr. A. H.
Corson, H. C.
Crawford, Mrs. J. A.
Crimmins, Mrs. Thomas
Cushman, B. A.
Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Davidson, Mrs. E. L.
Davis, Waters S.
De Camp, Mrs. Alice
Derr, Mrs. Andrew F.
Doane, Merritt Howard
Dorman, Mrs. Franklin W.
Drosten, Mrs. F. W.
Duer, H. E.
Earle, Samuel L.
Eddy, Bartlett
Ellsworth, John S.
Faust, Clarence

- Field, W. L. W.
 Fisher, Robert J.
 Gale, Mrs. John E.
 Garel, Mrs. Anna R.
 Glare, Francis J.
 Glisan, R. L.
 Goddard, Mrs. Morrill
 Gonzales, Mrs. J. C.
 Grant, Mrs. Marion K.
 Gray, Mathews
 Griffin, William V.
 Gude, A. V., Jr.
 Hall, Henry B.
 Hartwell, Arthur S.
 Hatch, Boyd
 Hatch, Edward, Jr.
 Hatch, Livingston
 Hatch, Van Note
 Hawly, Mrs. Charles H.
 Hayward, J. B.
 Hershey, Andrew H.
 Heydt, Charles E.
 Howard, Frederick T.
 Hoyt, Alfred O.
 Hoyt, S. B.
 Hubbard, Miss Anna Weir
 Hughes, R. S.
 Hutcheson, C. L.
 Irwin, Mrs. Robert
 Jameson, Miss Marjorie Ruth
 Jamieson, Small
 Kuhn, Arthur K.
 Laughlin, Mrs. Alexander
 Le Duc, Mrs. Alphonse
 Lucker, Lawrence H.
 McLellan, A. H.
 McManamy, Mrs. A. M.
 Maxon, Donald C.
 Merritt, L. Eveline
 Minnesota Audubon Society (The)
 Montaut, Mrs. A.
 Montclair Bird Club
 Myers, Mrs. Florence B.
 Myers, Louis G.
 Nicholson, Nevin G.
 Penson, Mrs. E.
 Perkins, Cleveland
 Powers, Walter C.
 Prescote, Mrs. Henry D.
 Rea, Mrs. Samuel
 Remick, Mrs. Mary H.
 Robb, Mrs. Alexander
 Roth, Mrs. Joseph
 Saunders, W. L., 2d
 Savage, Mrs. D. Fitzhugh
 Sellers, William F.
 Sessions, Miss Elizabeth
 Shepard, Miss Emily R.
 Shepherd, Thomas Munroe
 Shoemaker, Ernest
 Simpson, Mrs. Mark L.
 Sleeper, Henry D.
 Smith, Miss Fayette
 Smith, Mrs. G. Edwin
 Smith, Mrs. Hiram A.
 Smith, N. G.
 Snow, Miss C. L.
 Solberg, Thorvald
 Southwick, Mrs. Joseph
 Speck, Reinhard S.
 Spiegel, Arthur and Marjorie
 Sprague, Dr. Francis P.
 Stewart, James B.
 Strubing, P. H.
 Taylor, Mrs. J. Hall
 Thompson, Ethan W.
 Thorne, G. Wisner
 Todd, Mrs. Margaret Ross
 Towle, W. J.
 Trammell, Thomas
 Turner, Mrs. W. R.
 Tuttle, Mrs. Fannie F.
 Underwood, Mabel W.
 Van Cleef, Miss Eugenia
 Vinal, Mrs. Amelia B.
 Vinal, Mrs. W. H.
 Warber, Miss Mary
 Ward, Joseph, Jr.
 Watson, Miss Lucretia S.
 Webster, Stella C.
 Wehmann, H. & Co.
 White, Wm. Pierrepont
 Wilcox, Mrs. Ansley
 Wildo, W. H.
 Wilson, Eugene S., Jr.
 Young, Miss Isabel





Rouin Agassiz Puertes

1. MEADOWLARK, ADULT, SPRING
2. WESTERN MEADOWLARK, ADULT, SPRING
3. YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD, ADULT MALE
4. YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD, FEMALE